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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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MAINLY POLITICAL

THE INDEPENDENT—WHAT HE IS AND IS NOT.

Fairbanks' Amusing Chicago Speech—The Logic of Sullivan—"Lambasting the Corporations"—A Rival to New Zealand—The Czar and the Terrorists.

The only thing independent about "independent" nominations is that they are made independent of the people who are actually supposed to have made them.

Take the bunch of legal lights who are now making "independent" Judiciary nominations. Composed of corporation lawyers it goes through the same "independent" performance yearly; and takes in the "independents" who believe they do it all, every time.

It was this clique that nominated the "independent" Jerome. How "independent" he was, and how "independent" the "independents" who thought they nominated him are, recent events have shown.

"Independence," political and economic, in these days of dependence, political and economic, is a blooming farce. It is an attempt to galvanize into the body politic the spirit that has long departed.

Vice-President Fairbanks, speaking in Chicago, uttered an amusing thing when he said, "Socialism is a leech on the heart of Republican government." "The heart of Republican government" is as little in evidence, as Fairbanks' heart is reputed to be.

Fairbanks, arguing against government ownership of railroads, made another amusing statement when he said, "It is not wise for the state to usurp functions discharged by the people." Th[illegible] of "the people" discharging the [illegible] of transportation! The joke is [illegible] one; but it is feared the rate regulators won't appreciate it!

Sullivan of Illinois is a dangerous man. He insists that if he is to be read out of the Democratic party for his corporation affiliations, Senator Bailey should go also. If this sort of reasoning is logically adhered to, the Democratic party will be forced to put out all its great lights, metaphorically as well as literally.

La Follette spoke at Asbury Park, and according to report, "lambasted the corporations." The corporations seem to stand it better than the La Follettes. They come and go, but the corporations continue right on their way, growing more powerful after each succeeding attack of its verbose opponents. Something more than talk is required to remedy the corporation evil. And that is social ownership.

"Gompers plans fight here."—against whom and for whom; capitalists or workers?

Gompers and Mitchell fighting over which of the capitalist parties shall be aided, is typical of the whole A. F. of L. craft unionism. Capitalist interests—that's all that the "labor leaders" of the Gompers-Mitchell type are solicitous about.

New Zealand, "the land of practical Socialism," will have to look to its laurels. India is now found to be "the most impressive embodiment of Socialist principles on earth." Needless to say to the informed, a system of state ownership for the benefit of the upper castes and English capitalist exploitation is not Socialism. Socialism is the ownership of land and capital for, of, and by the people. There is the same essential difference between state ownership and Socialism, that there is between monarchy and democracy.

According to a St. Petersburg despatch the Terrorists have issued a manifesto "decreeing the removal of the Czar and all the cowardly, murderous autocracy. It declares that these are the enemies of the people and must be mercilessly annihilated." Such a manifesto, in the early days of Nihilism, would have created a revulsion or sentiment throughout the civilized world. To-day it is accepted in a matter-of-fact way, as the only thing possible under the barbarous policy of the reaction, in its efforts to suppress the revolution. The autocracy by its outrageous course, has alienated all sympathy, and made the success of the revolution the hope of mankind.

KATZ AND BROOKS

Hold Two Good Meetings, and Roll Up Subscribers to Party Press.

Elmira, N. Y., September 20.—I spent last week agitating alone in Binghamton and the surrounding territory. A good indoor meeting was held in Binghamton and some new material reached.

On Monday last, Samuel L. Brooks, organizer Section Broome County, joined me. We have since covered the field between Binghamton and Elmira, speaking in Owego, Waverly and Elmira. We did quite well, if we measure results by the number of subs to The Weekly People secured, twenty-five in all. I think there is no better way of making our agitation tell. Shall write more in detail soon.

Rudolph Katz,
State Organizer Socialist Labor Party.

HEARST MOLASSES ATTRACT FLIES

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, is in this city and will make a strong effort to fuse the Circus wing of his "Independent Labor party" with the Hearst outfit. Gompers has requested that a committee meet him immediately to map out a plan of campaign. The committee was appointed and is composed of Hatch, Bohm, Oberwager, Hand, Curtis and Waldinger.

Bohm gave out a statement Sunday in which he said: "I expect a very large vote for the party in this city. Although we have decided to nominate a condidate for Governor and Lieut.-Governor, I have as yet not been informd as to who the candidate will be.

"The committee appointed to make recommendations, and name a State and Judicial ticket, will report at the end of the week, and if Hearst wants the indorsement of the Independent Labor party, it is up to him. We are waiting for Hearst to declare himself and want to hear from him personally."

JEWISH FEDERATION OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANIZED.

At a meeting of Jewish Socialists, called by the Socialist Labor Club, held on Sunday, September 23, at 235 East Broadway, it was unanimously decided to organize a Jewish Socialist Labor Party Federation to propagate the principles of the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World among the Jewish workers.

Delegates from the following organizations were present: S. L. P. Educational Club, Brownsville, Jewish Branch, S. L. P., Paterson, N. J., Painters and Paperhangers Local 284, I. W. W., Brooklyn, 4th and 8th A. D. S. L. P., Manhattan, Socialist Labor Club, N. Y., Halopinitzer Unterstitzungs Verein, Jewish Branch, S. L. P., New Britain, Conn., Socialist Labor Club, Hartford, Conn., Pinsker Radikaler Benevolent Association, Berdichever Organization of the Bund, Socialist Labor Club, Newark, N. J., Excelsior Educational Society, N. Y.

Telegrams of greeting were sent to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, Ada County Jail, Idaho and the Industrial Workers of the World convention, now in session in Chicago.

CRIPPLE CREEK.

In response to the many inquiries which are being received at this office as to what the N. E. C. sub-committee intends doing in re the late Cripple Creek outrage, I wish to submit the following statement to the Party membership.

Comrade Eugene Engley, the attorney, whose opinion the sub-committee sought in the matter, has advised strongly against taking the affair to the courts. "There is no possibility," he observes, "of attacking the culprits legally with any hope of success. It is unnecessary for me to state to an S. L. P. member the origin and evolution of Capitalist Law."

This and similar advice from other well-informed comrades in Colorado has induced the N. E. C. sub-Committee, to conclude that we can best fight the out-laws by increasing in every way possible the Party's means of agitation and education.

An S. L. P. organizer will, within a few days, proceed to Cripple Creek and continue our propaganda there. He will be followed, at brief intervals, by others, until the movement in that portion of Colorado is as strong as the opposition it has aroused.

Frank Bohn,
National Secretary.

THE SPIRIT OF '76

Hearst is 130 years behind the date. He appeals to the Spirit of '76 amid the adverse conditions of 1906. The Spirit of '76 was one of Independence. Abundant land and small capital made it possible for every citizen to reap the fruits of his own labor, and be an independent man. The conditions of 1906 are those of Dependence. Vast armies of men work together for big concentrations of capital, owned by a few capitalists, who secure possession of the bulk of the wealth produced. Hearst, for instance, employs four thousand men on his $12.000.000 newspaper trust, and realizes a profit of $1.000.000 annually from their labor. Hearst favors these conditions. He can be independent; but to speak of independence for his employes, or for the hundreds of thousands like them, employed by other trusts, is to speak of making equality square with inequality; opportunity with monopoly. It is an out-of-date proposition, 130 years behind the age.

The Socialist Labor Party alone has the right idea of the situation. It would square the conditions of 1906 with the Spirit of 1776. Its platform declares:—

"The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty, and THEIR happiness.

"We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

"We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle, and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

"Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

"Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

"The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

"We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

"And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people, as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization."

A vote for Hearst is a vote for an out-of-date impossibility. A vote for Thomas H. Jackson, candidate for Governor of the Socialist Labor Party, is a vote for practical progress—a vote for the Spirit of '76 based on the changed conditions growing out of the capitalism of 1906.

JACKSON BUOYANT

REVIEWS S. L. P. OUTLOOK IN VERY HOPEFUL SPIRITS.

Workers In Small Cities, Crushed by Rampant Capitalism and A. F. of L. Fakirism, Thrill When Brought in Contact With Revolutionary Socialism—More Agitation Only Thing Needed.

Ilion, N. Y., September 17.—Following the example of The People's Batavia correspondent, your Ilion correspondent interviewed Thomas H. Jackson, candidate for Governor of the Socialist Labor Party, here to-day. Jackson is accompanied by comrade Rupp of Utica. He said, in response to various questions:

"Since speaking in Watertown last Tuesday, I have held meetings in Watertown, Rome and Utica. In Syracuse, the members believed it advisable to postpone meeting until later, on account of the State Fair. At Canestota rain unfortunately called the meeting off shortly after I opened up.

"The meeting in Watertown to organize a local of iron-workers was successful, so far as Industrial Workers Agitation went, but sufficient members of one industry were not present to organize a local of that industry. A meeting in the City Hall was arranged and advertised jointly by C. H. Curtis, Socialist Party member and appointed organizer of the I. W. W., William Damm, Socialist Laobr Party member and myself. About 100 wage workers attended, and, judging by outward manifestations and remarks afterward, good seed was sown. The Socialist Party members in Watertown are sound upon the economic union. Curtis is a staunch allly for unity upon the three points of divergence, especially the economic organization. This I find is the situation in most towns so far. The Socialist Party members are in revolt against the A. F. of L.

"A good Socialist Labor Party meeting was held on the public square, Watertown, Tuesday night, but I was out of literature and comrade Damm had none, so we distributed Debs' I. W. W. leaflets, furnished by Curtis of the Socialist Party.

"At Rome, comrade Chas. Hauk was on hand and had advertised street meeting in local press. A good meeting was held and some 12 or 13 booklets sold. There, also, the Socialist Party membership are straining at the A. F. of L. leash, but are not clear enough to act upon their opinions.

"In Utica, Saturday night a large working class audience listened and applauded enthusiastically to the principles of the Socialist Labor Party and the Inducstrial Workers of the World.

"I here met some members of the Italian Socialist Federation. They are also with us.

"During the meeting a local ward heeler butted in with the statement that the working class was getting the lion's share of 'national' wealth.' I implored him to remain and prove his contention, but the audience seemed to have its own opinion of the matter, and the stand-patter, no doubt on the principle 'that he who fights and runs away will live to'—run away aonther day—departed.

"Capitalism has been rampant in Utica. The slaves are in open revolt and thrill at the Socialist Labor Party electric contact. 23 booklets were sold.

"We had intended holding an I. W. W. meeting in Utica Sunday night, but the comrades, including myself, during the day had been so busy with internal party affairs, strengthening the good work already done, that we were 'all in' at night and so went to bed.

"To-night, with comrade Rupp of Utica with me in Ilion, we expect to accomplish something among the Remington Typewriter employes.

Jackson reviewed the general outlook as follows:

"The same song with the same chorus meets the ear in the smaller towns: 'Oh, for a Socialist Labor Party speaker and an I. W. W. agitator.' In Niagara Falls, Lockport, Geneva, Auburn, Batavia, Rome and Utica; the fruit is ripened, awaiting the harvest. This I know is a statement old as the S. L. P.'s history, yet it is vividly manifest to me on first glimpse of the smaller New York towns.

"With no working organization, no agitation or propaganda, with the exception of an annual pilgrimage of one lone speaker or organizer, is it any wonder that the working class revolt is being diverted into the Hearstian sewer?"

Asked for an opinion on the I. W. W. convention Jackson said:

"This week all eyes are upon Chicago. May its I. W. W. convention labor to so good an end that the barnacles will be scraped off, leaving it free to proceed upon its mission of working class unity, is the wish of all its revolutionary members."

Jackson is a quiet, unassuming young man, and makes a good impression.

MILLWAUKEE, ATTENTION!

The Hungarian Branch of the Socialist Labor Party of Millwauke, Wis., has arranged a Grand Vintage Celebration, (Grape Gathering Festival.) for Sunday September 30, at the Bohemian Turn Hall, corner 12th and Wine streets. As the entire proceeds of this affair have been voted the campaign fund, all comrades, sympathizers, and readers of the Weekly People should not fail to attend and work with might and main to make it a great success. The admission is 10 cents after 6 o'clock 25 cents. In the evening there will be dancing. Good music.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

I. W. W. CONVENTION

INTERESTING DETAILS OF MANY DAYS' SESSIONS.

Class Conscious Revolutionary Spirit Prevails, and What Reaction There is Receives a Sound Drubbing—Indications Are That the Principles Enunciated in the Preamble Have Taken Firm Root.

Second Day.

Chicago, September 18.—The most important action taken by the convention at last night's session, was the decision seating all the delegates from the Metal and Machinery locals, and leaving to the department delegate, Michael, of Schenectady, the vote not accorded to the locals. This decision was reached after two motions to adjourn had been voted down, and after prolonged attempts of the reactionaires to sidetrack the issue, and drag the proceedings late into the night, had been defeated. The whole day's session was a hot one, but the antirevolutionists were routed throughout.

The convention met at 10 o'clock this morning. Telegrams were received from Eugene V. Debs, the Excelsior Educational Society, and others. Adjournment was taken until 11:30 to await the report of the credential committee.

Upon reconvening the credential committee reported favorably upon 160 credentials, held by 120 delegates, and unfavorably upon local delegates in Metal and Transportation Departments, and Musicians.

Delegate McMullen of the Western Federation of Miners, and Secretary of the Credential Committee, created an uproar by pressing a recommendation to concur, in the report of the committee in violation of the De Leon resolution passed yesterday, that all unprotested delegates form the temporary organization and decide the cases of those delegates protested by the credential committee, or protested by unprotested delegates. McMullen said that the convention should organize his way, or not at all, and that the Western Federation of Miners would support him.

Delegate De Leon called attention to the A. F. of L. tactics of bull-dozing attempted by Delegate McMullen, and denied that McMullen had a right to speak for all four delegates of the Western Federation of Miners. De Leon appealed to General President Sherman, the chairman, to uphold the resolution. The organization of the convention finally proceeded in accord with the resolution and the attempt to hinder the work of organization was defeated by a vote of 545 to 3.

Department delegates from the Metal and Transportation departments, also McKinnon were protested, and then retired. This afternoon's session opened at 3 o'clock. Delegate Wade Parks moved that a stenographic report be made of the proceedings of the convention. He considered that such a report would be valuable as a textbook upon the subject of Industrialism. Chairman Sherman thought the undertaking would be too great an expense. Delegate Lingenfelder said that money had better be spent that way than for inactive organizers. Delegate McMullen considered that the project would be too expensive. Put to a vote the motion was lost.

Delegate St. John moved that a telegram be sent to brothers Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, whose staunch defense of I. W. W. principles is the cause of their imprisonment. Carried amid great enthusiasm, delegate Augustine proposing three cheers for the I. W. W.

Delegate De Leon moved that the credential committee adjourn, join the convention, and that the convention go into committee of the whole to consider the credentials of contested delegates. This was carried, and delegate St. John was called to the chair.

The contestants appeared one by one and stated their charges against the Metal department. Delegate Tullar said he was entitled to a seat in the convention on two counts—first: that the Metal department was never legally organized; second: that his local had been furnished blank credentials. Delegate Schweinburg said that the financial report of the I. W. W. shows that the department pays only on 840 members. Delegate Hauk said the department constitution was not endorsed, and that it is not up to the revolutionary standard.

Delegate McMullen said he knew no revolution. Delegates Markeley and Veal declared that certain fakirs were trying to perpetuate themselves and must be made to get off. A substitute motion for the whole was made in an attempt to sidetrack the issue. Delegate De Leon, in clinching the points previously made, said that the revolutionary instinct reverberates much stronger around the Rocky Mountains than in the valley of the Hudson, and that the vote would show the Western men lined up firmly on the revolutionary basis.

Delegate Riordan thought that it was not fair to have Delegate St. John in the chair when the destiny of the organization might depend on the vote of the Western Federation of Miners. General President Sherman thereupon resumed the chair.

On vote on the substitute one half of the W. F. of M. delegates lined up with the revolutionary element, and defeated the motion. The original motion was then carried 306½ to 243. One half the miners' delegation again voting with the clear cut revolutionists. Amid prolonged applause adjournment followed.

Third Day's Session.

Chicago, Ill., September 19.—Although the local capitalist sheets are printing reports apparently inspired by pure and simple political socialists, in an attempt to foster a split in the convention, the best of feeling exists between the delegates,and no bolt is comtemplated or hinted at. Instead, the convention is in virtual unamimity, taking up the cases of alleged fakirish misconduct on the part of certain officers, and threshing them out in full accord with the standards of uncompromising revolutionary policy.

As the convention adjourned to-night the case of Frank McCabe and the so-called transportation department was under consideration. John Riordan opened the case by a resolution not to recognize the department or its representatives on the ground that it was not legally formed nor conducted, and to seat the delegates from the locals. The delegates of four locals, expelled by McCabe, stated the case against him, alleging illegal expulsion, also other violations of the constitution, and of the principles of organization, and of common honesty. Many facts were brought forward in substantiation. The convention adjourned before McCabe was heard, but the feeling is that his connection with the organization is at an end.

The first thing of the day was the seating of the Metal locals, and their vote being apportioned, Michaels, the department delegate retains 36 votes. Twelve other delegates take away the rest of his votes which numbered sixty. De Leon, chairman of the resolutions committee, reported the following message:

"Chicago, Ill., September 19.—Messers Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, Ada County Jail.

Comrades: The Industrial Workers of

(Continued on page 6).

SHOP POLITICS

BOHN GIVES ADDRESS ON INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY.

Schenectady Workmen, at Well Attended Meeting, Hear Socialism Presented in Unique Manner—The Result is All-Around Stimulating—Advice to Others. Sections.

Schenectady, N. Y., September 17.—The visit of Frank Bohn, acting National Secretary to our city brought together members of the party from Albany, Troy and Schenectady. It was recognized by all present that the visit guarantees in the future, greater activity. It is safe to say that with further visits by Bohn to places that have shown the strain of the fight by a lessening of activity there will be a new awakening such as will justify the expression "the fighting S. L. P." This, in the sense of educating the workers to the correct position, both politically and economically.

On Sunday evening, at I. W. W hall, the Socialist Labor Party held a public meeting which was very well attended and which was addressed by Bohn, on "The Politics of the Working Class." Unique indeed was his introduction, and he made clear the weakness of political effort unsupported by the economic organization of the workers. In substance he said, "On the evening of election, we are given something like this: 'State of Kentucky, 297 precincts, 80 killed and 300 wounded;' "and this is only a friendly contest between the capitalists themselves. What can the working class expect when the contest is on, as it soon will be in all its fierceness, not supported by its economic power, industrial unionism?" And to show that the conception of the awakening of the working class, from the standpoint of the Socialist Labor Party, does not rest on appeals to sentiment for the victims of Capitalism, but on the new hopes and aspirations to be kindled in the minds of those not brought to the point of dependence or helplessness, Bohn said, "I do not appeal to you for the sake of the 4,000,000 paupers in this country, that you consider this subject. Nor do I appeal to you on behalf of the 2,500,000 children who are at work; nor the women who are made prostitutes under this system; I appeal to you for your own sakes and the future that is before you. Reform can relieve them; but it cannot protect you from becoming such."

Bohn made clear that the workers had no interest in Hearstism and that their chief concern was in the shop where tyranny prevailed and they were robbed. That every Hearst movement, if successful, was a step away from socialism; that it was nothing but state capitalism. Bohn said "While we must use the political effort given to us by civilization, by history, still it is industrial democracy that the workers are most interested in, the politics of the shop, the election or selection of their foremen, superintendents etc., and that this was the next step that the worker would in all probablity consider. If you were to elect to office every officer from the dog-catcher in your city to the president, and you were not organized industrially, it would avail you nothing. In all legislative places captured by the workers, the position must be one of opposition; in all executive and administrative positions, it must be education."

The collection taken up amounted to $8.00 and the sale of literature $1.30

The working class of this city have not had enough of Bohn, and it is safe to say that on his return visit here it will be difficult to procure a hall to accomodate the numbers. The treatment given by him of the past conflict between the warring elements of the socialist movement and the causes stated as contributing to it, made clear to both Socialist Party and Socialist Labor Party, that there was a safe position from which one could judge the right or wrong of every word and action.

The Socialist Labor Party has been fortunate in procuring the services of Bohn, and we adivse our Eastern comrades to get in touch with him at once. A visit from him at this time means new life and renewal on the part of those who, in justice to them, required a little rest.

Press Committee.
Section Schenectady, S. L. P.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION

From the Frontier to the Factory; Its Social and Political Effects.

WRITTEN FOR THE PEOPLE BY JUSTUS EBERT, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

(This essay will be published serially in this and subsequent issues.)

INTRODUCTORY.

The early inhabitants of this country knew not the factory, mill nor mine. They subsisted by means of agriculture and home industry. They raised their own food and raw material on the land, and, at their own fireside, or in little out-houses built expressly for the purpose, spun and wove their own yarn and cloth, and otherwise created use values, or articles for their own consumption, bartering only the surplus for the manufactured products of Great Britain, or selling it for such currency as was to be had at the time. Later, in towns and cities, especially in those on the seaboard having considerable shipping and commerce, handicraft, distinct and separate from farming and home production, sprung up in shops. In the years 1790-1800 another marked advance was made; then was inaugurated modern machine and factory industry. This system has continued to the present time, developing through the various forms of co-partner, corporate and trust ownership, which it necessitated, into great proportions, with the result that we now have what has very aptly been called "the integralization of Capital."[1]

Integralization means the unification of all the great combinations of capital into one co-operative whole. The essence of Integralization is inter-ownership and the inter-representation based thereon. Integralization expresses itself through bank groupings and on boards of directors. By and through these agencies all trust interests are united and conserved, and the complete control of the most important—the strategic features of the capital of the country—its sources of raw supply, means of manufacture, transportation, distribution and exchange—passes directly in the hands of a few, known as the ultra-financiers, the plutocracy. From individual production and independence to integralized industry and plutocratic domination—such has been our industrial, political and social history.

The transformation of the American people from a state of individual independence to one of domination by a financial plutocracy, is primarily caused by changes in the methods of producing and distributing the things which man needs to shelter, clothe and feed himself—by the division of labor and the invention of machinery. These compelled the development of social instead of individual forms of industry and competition, and capitalist instead of social forms of expropriation and property. Thus there evolved, on the one hand, the concentration of capital and the capitalist class; on the other, the organization of large co-operative labor, in place of individual effort; first in a technical, next in a protective, and, finally in a constructive, emancipatory sense; in brief, the working class and Socialism. The development of these two antagonistic, yet converging tendencies and classes, is the hub of the whole social problem of modern times. Around it all else revolves. From it radiates the many questions of the age that are bound up in the nation's deep-seated unrest. Let us, therefore, scrutinize this development in detail, that we may the better play our part in the solution of the revolutionary agitations which it produces.

CHAPTER I.

THE COMBINED AGRICULTURE—HANDICRAFT PERIOD.

Of the dual land and domestic character of primitive American production, there is abundant evidence. Historian, novelist, economist,—all record, depict and argue it. For instance, Daniel Denton, in his description of the province of New York in the seventeenth century, written in 1670, and reprinted in Vol. I of "A Library of American Literature," exclaims with delight: "Here you need not trouble the shambles for meat, nor bakers and brewers for bread and beer, nor run to a linen draper for a supply, every one making their own woolen cloth for ordinary wear." Again, in James Lane Allen's beautiful novel, "The Choir Invisible," which depicts the Kentucky of 1798, the charming heroine is shown at work spinning and weaving in a little out-house, adjoining her farm-home. Another prominent woman character is as exquisitely portrayed riding an amiable old horse to town, there to barter the roll of cloth thus woven for some daintier article of feminine wear manufactured in Great Britain. The town itself, with its trade and barter is described. In 1891, the Populist Senator from Kansas, Wm. A. Pfeffer, drew this picture of early American life, in his book, "The Farmer's Side," "A great many men and women now living remember when farmers were largely manufacturers. . . . Every farmer had an assortment of tools with which he made wooden implements. Then the farmer produced flax and hemp and wool and cotton. These fibers were prepared upon the farm; they were spun into yarn, woven into cloth, made into garments and worn at home. Every farm had upon it a little shop for wood and iron work, and in the dwelling were cards and looms; carpets were woven, bedclothing of different sorts was prepared; upon every farm geese were kept, their feathers used for supplying the home demand with beds and pillows, the surplus being disposed of at the nearest market town. During the winter season wheat and flour and corn meal were carried in large wagons drawn by teams of six to eight horses a hundred to two hundred miles to market, and traded for farm supplies for the next year—groceries and dry goods." William Godwin Moody, in his "Land and Labor in the United States," published in 1883, sums up the situation when he says: "Before the present great division of labor the farmer and his family, when not employed in planting and reaping, were engaged in spinning and weaving, and the other manufacturing operations of the farm household that provided the family, by their own domestic manufactures, with the food, clothing and shelter necessary for a comfortable and often luxurious subsistence."

LAND THE MAIN REQUIREMENT OF EARLY PRODUCTION.

There can be no doubt upon an examination of the various data concerning early American conditions that, after the frontiersmen and pioneers had cleared the way and made settlement possible, our forefathers carried on industry as an integral part of agriculture; only incidentally making a bye-occupation, so to speak, of it. It was then comparatively easy to be a producer. Land was the main requirement, and land, in the early colonial and national periods was both cheap and abundant. In the early colonial period the communal form of land tenure prevailed in the Northern states, the classical ground of American industrial evolution, with which we shall mainly concern ourselves. Edward Eggleston, in his researchful chapters on "Land and Labor in the Early Colonies" (in his valuable work "The Transit of Civilization"), says: "Every man has his home lot, his share in the cultivated field, his right to feed his cows in the common pasture and in the common fields when the crops were off, and so on, duly awarded him. The town owned the realty and divided it according to its own good pleasure." In the early national period the attempt to confine land tenure to communal forms was rendered futile and unnecessary by the boundless expanses opened to immigrants every westward—a common free-for-all domain that appeared practically unlimited and impossible of hedging in. Under such circumstances, squatter sovereignty, or pre-emption, was the rule. Frederick Jackson Turner, in an article in the 1893 report of the American Historical Society, entitled "The Significance of the Frontier in American History," quotes "Peck's New Guide to the West," published in Boston in 1837, as follows: "Generally, in all the Western Settlements, three classes, like the waves of the ocean rolled one after the other. First comes the pioneer, who depends for the subsistence of his family upon the natural growth of vegetation called the 'range,' and the proceeds of hunting. . . . It is quite immaterial whether he ever becomes the owner of the soil. . . . The pre-emption law enables him to dispose of his cabin and his cornfield to the next class of immigrants; and to employ his own figures, he 'breaks for the high timber,' 'clears out for the New Purchase,' or migrates to Arkansas or Texas to work the same process over.

"The next class of emigrants purchase the lands, add field to field, clear out the roads, throw rough bridges over the streams, put up hewn log-houses with glass windows and brick and stone chimneys, occasionally plant orchards, build mills, school-houses, court-houses, etc., and exhibit the picture and forms of plain frugal, civilized life.

"Another wave rolls on. The men of enterprise and capital come. The settler is ready to sell out and take advantage of the rise in property, push further into the interior and become himself a man of capital and enterprise in turn."

In a foot-note to this quotation from Peck, Turner says: "Compare Baily, Tour in the Unsettled Parts of North American (London, 1856), pp. 217-219, where a similar analysis is made for 1796."

From the foregoing it will at once be seen that land was both cheap and abundant in the early colonial and national periods of the country, and as such tended to the creation of a comparatively unrestricted population, which was in a continual state of fluctuation and progression.

EARLY AMERICAN PRODUCER SELF-RELIANT AND INDEPENDENT.

As a result, both of the peculiar nature and basis of his industry, the early American producer was a self-reliant and independent man. There are some who, with the bond servants, the redemptionists and the black slaves in mind, will deem this statement unsound; arguing that these three classes denote a deep and widespread prevalence of early dependence and exploitation. These are admittedly important factors, impossible of elimination in any historical resume of American industrial evolution; but, as Eggleston and other historical investigators make plain, even the bond servants and redemptionists secured freedom through the land; while Turner well points out that black slavery was only a subsidiary incident in the development of the country. That these are facts of superior importance is shown, first, in the important role the land of this country has played, until comparatively recent times, as the social safety-valve of both the old World and the Northern states; second, in the utter overthrow of chattel slavery by wage-slavery—a defeat so crushing, that, unlike the remnants of feudalism that persist amid full-fledged capitalism in Europe, chattel slavery is without a remaining vestige of its former domination over the United States at the present time. Capitalism rules absolutely. Paradoxical as it may seem, Karl Marx points out (in "Capital," pp. 790-800) that the easy ability of the early colonists to transform themselves from hired laborers to independent producers caused chattel slavery and redemptionism. It was only by such aids that a permanent army of exploited labor could be maintained. Even then that army was very deficient. The conditions of independence were too numerous for a big growth.

True historical perspective will justify any contention asserting the existence of early American self-reliance and independence. It will also hold that the early American producer's greatest drawbacks were those arising from a wild and undeveloped country, with his titanic struggles—natural, racial and national—for domination; combined with the repressive colonial policy of Great Britain, which sought to reduce his activities to a purely agricultural plane, in the interests of her own embryonic manufactures. The natural drawbacks he gradually overcame; the racial and national ones he successfully fought; while he at first evaded and finally overthrew the repression of Great Britain.

HANDICRAFT DISTINCT AND SEPARATE FROM AGRICULTURE.

This condition of self-reliance and independence nurtured by the very obstacles which it overcame, continued even when production reached the dignity of a separate division of labor, and was no longer an integral part of agriculture. This separation first occurred where commerce and shipping created trading posts, towns and cities, and the latter required for their erection and maintenace, along with the former, a class of laborers wholly devoted to the specialized crafts and callings. Of this development we have had a glimpse in the quotation from Peck by Turner, already given. John Josselyn, in his "An Account of Two Voyages To New England," published in 1675, and reprinted in Vol I of "A Library of American Literature," gives a further insight into this process. Says he: "The people of the province of Maine may be divided into magistrates, husbandmen or planters, and fishermen, . . . of which some are fishers and planters. Handicraftsmen there are few, the Tumelor, or cooper, smiths and carpenters, are most welcome among them." The fisheries of New England were the foundations of its commerce and shipping. With them in existence, the demand for coopers to make the barrels in which to pack the fish, and for smiths and carpenters to build the boats in which to catch and transport them, is easily explained; as is also the need of handicraftsmen to build the houses to shelter the fishers and all those co-operating with them in their maritime and commercial pursuits. Under such circumstances, cities and towns were bound to spring up, and the handicrafts became separated from agriculture. With this system wages were introduced, consisting partly of "keep" and partly of money.

Gabriel Thomas, in his photographic description (to be found in Vol. II of "A Library of American Literature"), of the high wages and good labor conditions existing in Philadelphia in 1698, then a thriving commercial town of 2,000 houses, enumerates some sixty-odd handicrafts that flourished therein. These range all the way from blacksmiths and carpenters, both house and ship, to printers, pewter and silversmiths—from the creators of actual necessities to the creators of primitive luxuries. Thomas shows the ease with which handicraftsmen set up shop for themselves, and the servants turned farmers, when the wage conditions were unsatisfactory to them in the towns of the flourishing Pennsylvania province of which Philadelphia was the center. Prof. Richard T. Ely states that a Boston directory for 1786 gives less than two hundred occupations. This would indicate that in the early period handicrafts were not numerous and did not increase abundantly, when separated from farming. In fact, it cannot be said that American handicraft, as a distinct division of labor, was ever an important factor in the industrial evolution of the new world. American handicraft, apart from agriculture, was crushed, first, by the repressive colonial policy of Great Britain; second, by machine industry and the factory system; so that its development was greatly abridged and its influence rendered almost nil, except in so far as its repression was one of the many important causes of the American revolution.

THE BEGINNINGS OF DEPENDENCE AND SUBJUGATION.

It was only when the handicraft shops became large and represented comparatively large capital, that the condition of independence among the handicraftsmen began to wane. Then men trained exclusively to a trade and living apart from the land in the towns and cities, found it more difficult to reverse the process of industrial evolution and go back to the combination of farmer and handicraftsman. They, having neither the capital of the handicrafts-master, nor the training of the farmer, had to submit to the exploitation of the master handicraftsman, somewhat after the manner of their European contemporaries. Again, rights depended on the land; the man without land was without rights. He only obtained rights by special concession on the part of the community, such, as Eggelston shows, was granted to millers, merchants, and others of the employing and professional classes. The result was that the employed handicraftsmen and laborers were both disinherited and disfranchised during this period. It was in these shops, and under these circumstances, that the first American strikes—those of the shoemakers and bakers—occurred in 1742 and 1796 respectively. This was the first manifestation of a distinctive modern working class on the American social horizon[2]

It was not, however, until the inauguration of the modern machine industry and factory system, that the creation of a distinctly American working class began in earnest. This system resulted in the complete destruction of the domestic and handicraft forms of production, and gave rise to the stock company and corporation. The latter divorced still greater numbers of the people from the land and the implements of production, while, at the same time, creating in their stead, as the owners and controllers of the natural sources and machinery, the capitalist class, making of the people [illegible]gated, laboring class.

[To Be Continued Next Week.]

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[1] See Prof. Richard T. Ely's "Evolution of Industrial Society."

[2] Make no mistake about the meaning of this statement. It does not imply that this was the first manifestation of revolt against exploitation on American soil. In New York in 1712, twenty-four negro slaves were killed in an insurrection; in 1740, in a South Carolina *battle* between the white people and the negro slaves, the latter were routed. The statement deals specifically with "a distinctive modern working class"; chattel slaves are the relics of an obsolete system.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

[Written for The People by Abraham Levine, New York City.]

The working class—the modern Prometheus—is chained down to the rock of Wage Slavery, and the capitalist class—the ravenous vulture in this instance—is feeding on its vitals. The vulture of the Prometheus legend, however, relished the hero's liver only, and that only by day, whereas the capitalist class feeds on liver, lungs, and brain, heart, blood, and all, frequently both day and night, sapping the vitality of the working class to nourish and maintain its own parasitic existence. To free the working class—this modern Prometheus—the private ownership of the tools of production which hold it fast to the rock of Wage Slaevry, must be abolished, and collective ownership introduced; nothing short of that will save it.

This being thus, can the working class afford to give the Republican party, for example, recognition and support in the present campaign? It is already evident that the Republican party will take the cue from Uncle Joe Cannon and, in the face of all the working class misery in our midst, in the face of the increasing poverty and growing discontent, will, nevertheless, with its usual brazenness, proclaim that "This country is a hell of a success and we had best leave things well enough alone." To judge by the present wire-pulling going on, it looks as if its efforts will be directed towards making an issue out of Hughes—counsel to the recent Insurance Investigating Committee. Hughes, if he consents to serve, will have to do it in the triple capacity of leading issue, platform, and candidate, all in one. In a word, the Republican party is going to play the old game with renewed zest, with the additional skill and aplomb which are acquired by the frequent repetition of the same performance. The Republican party's leaders, as well as the capitalist class which it truly represents, really feel that everything is "all right", so far as they are concerned; they feel right nice and comfortable, and they want the working class to vicariously enjoy that ease and comfort. This we respectfully decline.

Now as to the Democratic party. But who is the Democratic party? And what is the Democratic party? Is the Democratic party that party that claims—well—that everything is almost all-right; that "safe," "sane", "respectable" Democratic party of the Belmont-Parker-Ryan-Jerome brand? Or is it the party that claims that some things are all wrong, but that Hearst—Oh, he is all right! Municipal Ownership—still better! And the trusts be damned? Is it the party that echoes the prosperity-hymns of the Republicans? Or is it the party for whose sake Jerome is grooming to be able to save it from its "shameful condition"? Is it the party that will have for its standard bearer that smug-faced, holier-than-thou poser, who, regularly, each year, a few months before election, begins to squint over his right shoulder to see if his angelic wings are beginning to sprout, and who the day after election is again the same "safe," "sane", and faithful tool of the swindling insurance companies, the law-violating New York Central, and of all the other capitalist frauds? Or is it the party that will follow that "bread-and-circus" demagogue—William Randolph Hearst—the glamour of whose millions have made him the popular idol of the discontented, unorganized, and misinformed? Which is the Democratic party, anyhow?

This hunt of the Democratic party for a leader is somewhat analogous to the Bible story about the Jews looking for a king to lead them against the Philistines. The story tells us that Saul, while in search of his father's she-asses unexpectedly found a kingdom thrown at his feet, whereas the Democratic party, in hunting for a leader, whether it eventually settles on Jerome or Hearst will, in either case, find—a jackass at their head.

Let us now consider the Public Ownership of Public Utilities question on its own merits, leaving Hearst out. Public ownership under capitalism means the purchase of what are considered public utilities, the street cars for example, at the puffed up price that the capitalists owning those street cars are pleased to ask for their "vested interests". The municipality has no cash to pay for these street cars; it therefore has to borrow that cash. In order to borrow that cash it has to issue interest bearing bonds to those who are willing to lend it that cash. This means that it has to resort to that same capitalist class from whom it takes those street cars away and give them those very cars as security for the loan, assuring them of their three, four, or five per cent. interest bearing bonds, and relieving them of all care and responsibility. This does not say that the capitalists will be anxious or willing to part with their holdings on these terms as matters stand to-day, because the street surface magnates manage to make far higher profits than what those bonds will gaurantee. But it would be ridiculous to imagine that under municipal ownership the city will profit by that difference. Given the capitalist system—that system baesd on the colossal robbery of the working class of the greater part of what it produces; given the capitalist system, with its fraud, chicanery, adulteration, and reeking with corruption and graft throughout all its ramifications; given this blessed system that holds aloft its banner with the well known legend "every one for himself and the devil take the hindmost"; given all that, and a municipally owned public utility besides, we are bound to have the same graft and corruption that we find to-day in our municipally owned police department; in our municipally owned fire department.

Hugo Richard Meyer, formerly assistant professor of political economy in the university of Chicago, has recently published a book on Municipal Ownership in Great Britain, reviewed in the Saturday New York Times Literary Review, from which we shall quote the following: "Glasgow has only 760,000 pouulation, but one-quarter—194,284, live in the over-crowded condition of 5 to 12 persons in two rooms, including 26,000 living 3 in one room". A little further on to quote Meyer again: "The Glasgow council holds as a matter of principle that the benefits of the Glasgow railways are due residents of Glasgow, and that the Glasgow railroads should not be extended to reduce the congestion, which gives value to Glasgow **real estate**, to the detriment of its owners and the reduction of taxable values." The underscoring is ours. This statement has the true capitalist ring to it. The only residents in Glasgow worth considering are those who own real estate and that, in order to maintain their artificially boosted values due to the unnatural congestion of its working class population, that working class population is doomed to remain in the over crowded condition of 5 to 12 persons in two rooms. The objections to capitalist municipal ownership hold good with reference to state and national government ownership, reinforced of course, by the relatively large size of the undertaking. Bryan after consorting with all the wise heads of Europe and Asia has now returned to us in good spirits, and is apparently willing to enlist once more in the presidential race of 1908, and government ownership of trunk lines is his newly discovered panacea to cure us of all our ills. Oh, immortal Shakespeare! You must have seen far ahead when you said that this world is but a stage.

Let us now, for the sake of argument, however, grant for the moment all that is claimed by the Municipal Ownership or Independence League party. Granted that we shall own our street cars, elevated road, subway, and even gas plant. Granted also that we shall have a three cent fare. Will a three cent fare do away with the poverty and misery of the working class? Will a three cent fare remove the unemployed fro mour midst? Will a three cent fare redeem those thousands of working class daughters who have been forced into the avenues of prostitution and whose numbers are continually reinforced by this capitalist system of exploitation? Will it provide work for those car-loads of sales girls that are put to work in our department stores for a few weeks, in the busy Christmas season at three and five dollars per week and after Christmas are told to go home, and who are often forced to go elsewhere because they have lost the means to pay for their home? Will a three cent fare do away with that besotted, beclouded, life of drudgery that the working class endures under capitalism forcing many into the ranks of the criminal, the pauper, the slum population?

Begone, ye triflers! Begone! The working class must remove the capitalist vulture; strike the fetters that bind it to the rock of Wage Slavery; vote itself into ownership of the tools of production and distribution; vote itself into the Socialist Commonwealth—by voting for the Socialist Labor Party.

KUHN PHOTOGRAPHS.

A number of comrades having inquired for a photograph of Comrade Kuhn, we induced him to give a sitting for the benefit of the Labor News. The portrait is an excellent one, and many comrades who for years carried on the work of the Party in connection with Comrade Kuhn without meeting him face to face will no doubt be glad of the opportunity to get this excellent likeness.

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AS TO THE SITUATION IN COLORADO

I.

RESOLUTIONS OF SECTION SEATTLE.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by Section Seattle:

Resolved, That we, Section Seattle, S. L. P., do endorse fully the resolutions adopted by Section Allegheny County, Pa., on the Colorado situation.

Anna Tewksbury,
Secretary.

Seattle, Wash., September 12.

II.

RESOLUTIONS OF SECTION BISBEE.

Resolution No. 1.

Whereas, The history of the Socialist Labor Party, from its inception up to the present day, has been the history of ONE LONG, BITTER, UNCOMPROMISING and DETERMINED FIGHT against the unsound principles on which the American Labor Movement—as exemplified in the American Federation of Labor on the economic field, and the "Socialist" and other reform parties on the political field—has been hitherto conducted to its own undoing; and

Whereas, It is apparent, judging from events that have taken place in the Labor World of late, that our long and hard-fought battle for A SOUND ORGANIZATION founded on SOUND PRINCIPLES is, at last, nearing the end with OUR forces victorious all along the line; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, Section Bisbee, Arizona, of the S. L. P., hereby condemn the action of our fellow-members in Colorado in endorsing a candidate of the "A. F. of Hell-ized" Socialist party—whether as a body or as individuals makes no difference, it being merely a "distinction without a difference" in the present case;—that we consider their action as an abject surrender to the enemy on the very eve victory, the effect of which is likely give a serious setback to the revolutionary working class movement of e whole United States; and, be it ther

olved, That, for the reasons stated, we call upon our National utive Committee to do their duty, aid down in the National Party nstitution, in this case, by at once king steps to expel from the party's nks the S. L. P. State organization ado and all who support the ar it has taken, and re-organize from the loyal element, if there be any such remaining.

Resolution No. 2.

Whereas, The management and editor of the official Party organs have given aid and encouragement to the State organization of the S. L. P. in Colorado in their betrayal of the Party's principles, by publishing in the Daily and Weekly People notices, or articles, favorable thereto and with headings evidently designed to convey the impression that the Party officially sanctions and encourages this betrayal of the principles of the class struggle; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, Section Bisbee, Arizona, of the S. L. P., hereby censure the management and editor of our Party press for their complicity in this matter; and, be it further

Resolved, That we call upon our National Executive Committee to make proper investigation of this matter and take action accordingly.

Explanatory.

As the above resolutions have a more, or less, direct bearing on the question of unity between the Socialist and Socialist Labor parties, we deem it advisable, in order to make clear our attitude on this momentous question and to avert uncalled for criticism, to make the following explanatory statements:

First—We, of Section Bisbee, S. L. P., are as anxious for unity of the Socialist forces as anyone can possibly be, and the fact that we have elected a committee to meet a similar committee elected by the S. P. local of this city, and instructed them to see if we cannot come to an understanding on the basis of the N. J. Unity Conference, ought to prove our sincerity in this matter. Indeed, we are prepared to come not only half way but THE WHOLE WAY, by sinking our identity in that of the Socialist party, PROVIDED that that party will first place itself squarely and uncompromisingly on the basis of the class struggle, by endorsing Industrial Unionism, as exemplified in the Industrial Workers of the World; by ceasing to support pure and simple craft-unionism as exemplified in the American Federation of Labor and its counterpart on the political field, "pure and simple political Socialism" and by no longer tolerating within its ranks the advocates of those obsolete and reactionary creeds. This is the irreducible minimum of our demands and, UNLESS THE SOCIALIST PARTY WILL SEE FIT TO ACT ACCORDINGLY, we can see no possible basis for unity and we shall, accordingly, resist "unity" on ANY OTHER TERMS to the last gasp.

Second—In reference to the concrete case, as presented by the S. L. P. endorsement of Haywood in Colorado, we are willing to take it for granted that the only reason why such men as Brothers Moyer, Haywood, Debs, etc., remain in the Socialist party is that they hope to be able to swing it into supporting the I. W. W., and make it cut loose from the A. F. of L., and we are further willing to concede that they are correct in taking that position until sufficient time shall have elapsed to either bring them success or show further efforts in that direction to be useless. Until the Socialist Party as a whole shall have been swung into line, however, we shall consider every endorsement of it, or any of its candidates, as an endorsement of the "A. F. of Hell" and therefore a rank treason to the revolutionary labor movement of the United States.

The above resolutions and explanation were passed at a regular business meeting of Section Bisbee, Arizona, of the S. L. P., held Monday, September 3, and the organizer was ordered to forward copies of same to the National Executive Committee of the party and to the official party organs for publication therein.

For Section Bisbee, S. L. P.
J. A. Stromquist,
Organizer.
(Attest):—E. H. Peterson,
Recording Secretary.
Bisbee, Arizona, September 6.

[Note:—The People joins Section Bisbee in calling upon the N. E. C. to make "proper investigation." Such investigation will enable The People to show the utter absurdity of the charge of complicity. By all means, let us have a "proper investigation" by the N. E. C.—Acting Editor.]

III.

I should like to take the liberty to make, personally, a suggestion to the Party organization. It is this: The Colorado Situation has, pro and con, been well thrashed out in the columns of The People, and this discussion could go on indefinitely. Let us have action now. The Sections should, by vote, speak out on the question: Shall the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado be permitted to support the nomination of Haywood for Governor, as per the proposoition of Section South Hudson.

John Hossack, Secy.
Section So. Hudson, N. J.
Jersey City, September 18.

IV.

It seems to me that some of those who are discussing the situation in this State take it for granted that the Socialist Labor Party in Colorado has gone over, bag and baggage, to the Haywood camp. There is some little excuse for this, as, so far, no presentation of the case of those who decline to endorse the candidacy of Haywood has been made. It is true that Section Mesa County, the State Executive Committee and some isolated comrades have come out in support of Haywood, but it is equally true that Section Denver, Section El Paso County, with comrades in Pueblo and elsewhere, are averse to the course suggested by our comrades on the Western Slope and are for the putting up of a full ticket and making a straight fight of it.

In what shall follow I wish it to be understood that I speak for myself alone. If the other comrades in Colorado wish to take a hand in the settlement of the question of what we shall do in the matter of Haywood, it is for them to do and speak as they see fit.

As a starter I cannot do better than take up the editorial from the "Union Sentinel," quoted by Comrade Silas Henkel, as the spirit displayed in that is the spirit which animates not a few of those of the Socialist party, who have honored the Socialist Labor Party with their opposition. We are, it seems, placed in a hole, and it is for us to fight our way out or remain in possession of the enemy, acknowledging that we are beaten and that theirs is the superior organization. Mr. Vize, as is the case with many members of the Socialist party, is certain that we are bound to do wrong, no matter what we do; that, in supporting Haywood, we are violating the constitution and usages of the Socialist Labor Party—in which he is correct—and, if we oppose him, if we put a full ticket in the field and make a fight upon the old and time-honored S. L. P. lines, we shall have done a traitorous thing, insofar as such action would tend to divide the forces that are striving to save Haywood from his enemies.

Mr. Vize, in common again with those of his party who take an interest in the affair, and, for that matter, some S. L. P. members, overlook one very important point, and that is the fact that there is a difference between Haywood, the prisoner of Gov. Gooding, and Haywood, the candidate of the S. P. It is forgotten that we of the S. L. P. may stand to the end by the one while we oppose the other.

In stating the case for a straightforward policy on the part of the S. L. P., too much emphasis cannot be laid on the contradiction embodied in the candidacy of Haywood. His record has been made as an advanced trades unionist; he shines there or not at all. The industrial arena has been the scene of his triumphs. He is being persecuted because of his activities upon that field and it is as a protest against the action of the authorities that our endorsement of his candidacy is asked.

The comrades who urge this course upon us lose sight of a fact that should have a little weight with them and that is that Haywood is, of his own free will and accord, a candidate of the Socialist party. This circumstance may be ignored, minimized or explained away, but, for all that, I give it for what it is worth. Some, too, have tried to separate Haywood from those with whom he associates on the ticket of the S. P. and have passed over in silence the platform of that party. What right have they to do so? Haywood himself has not found any fault with his running mates and the platform of the S. P., and, until he does so, I am justified in regarding him as a part of the S. P. and in criticising him as such.

Well, then, Haywood's fame arises from his work on the industrial field. The political record is not so much to his credit, as, unless I am greatly mistaken, he, with other leaders of the Western Federation of Miners, supported Adams two years ago. What is the attitude of the party of which Haywood is a candidate toward Industrial Unionism, the sphere of Haywood's greatest and best influence. One has but to read the "Industrial Worker," the official organ of the I. W. W., to find out that. The dominant element in the S. P. sets its face resolutely against Industrial Unionism and would hesitate at nothing to put the I. W. W. out of business. If Haywood were put up as an I. W. W. man, then, I think, something might be done toward endorsement, but, as it stands, he is a candidate of the S. P. and a vote for him would be regarded, and justly so, as a vote for the party which nominated him. Here, then, we have the S. P. putting up a leading Industrialist, one whose record has been made as such, and, at the same time endeavoring to inflict a fatal wound upon Industrial Unionism. If the foregoing doesn't make clear the contradiction embodied in the nomination of Haywood and show the impossibility of his being supported, as he stands to-day, by any S. L. P. or I. W. W. man who understands his position, then I must admit failure at the outset.

The Socialist party to-day stands for Gompersism or a muddle-headed neutrality, which spells enmity to anything in the shape of economic organization. I am well aware that many members of the S. P. labor under the delusion that Max Hayes, Berger and others are fighting Gompers in their "boring from within." For their benefit I will advance a little piece of evidence. You know what the International Typographical Union is. It is craft unionism at its best—or worst, as you may choose to put it. Well, this organization, which has done its share toward putting Industrial Unionism as expressed in the I. W. W. on the shelf, held a convention in Colorado Springs a couple of weeks ago, and at that time Messrs. Lynch and Bramwood saw that Max Hayes was put in as reading clerk, for which he received $75. This, mark you, after all the bluster from Hayes as to what he and Berger would have done to the A. F. of L. machine if they'd have only done it. One might moralize at length upon this, but I'll content myself with saying that it's another proof that the dominant element in the S. P.—and Hayes, Berger and Co, represent the dominant element—think more of their allegiance to craft unionism than they do of their allegiance to Socialism. They make the S. P., as we of the S. L. P. have said time and again, and have proved, a reflex of craft unionism. Whereas they ought to serve the S. P., they make it serve them. And Haywood is a candidate of that party.

And now let us take up the case of the press that is trading upon the candidacy of Haywood. In the "Appeal to Reason" of July 7 a letter from F. E. Alexander, of Omaha, is published in which the writer urges Mr. Wayland to come out for Industrial Unionism, under penalty of having his paper killed by the Socialists who array themselves against Gompersism, they who are building up the framework of the Socialist Republic known to-day as the I. W. W. In reply Mr. Wayland flatly refuses to do anything of the kind. In fact, he stands with the "Intellectuals" of the S. P. in regarding economic organization as being unnecessary and a nuisance. He goes further than this. He deliberately misrepresents Industrial Unionism. "I recognize clearly," he says, "as do all students of industrial conditions, that the industrial form of unionism is the logical next step in the economic organization of the working class. I also recognize that State and municipal ownership is the next step in the economic form of capitalism. It would be a serious mistake for the Appeal to pin its faith to municipal or State ownership and it would be a mistake for the Appeal to attach itself to the industrial trades union movement—boycott or no boycott."

I maintain that the foregoing, if it means anything at all, implies that Mr. Wayland regards Industrial Unionism as being on a par with municipal and State ownership, which, as we are agreed, is a device that looks to the perpetuation of the middle class. Of course, the endorsement of the I. W. W. would be regarded as a mistake by Mr. Wayland, whose specialty is a cheap imitation of Socialism that catches the eye, even if it withers away under examination, and whose greatest concern is the subscription lists of the "Appeal." He knows that for him to come out for the I. W. W. would mean a tremendous slump in the circulation of his paper; that such a move would render him suspect to the select few who manipulate the S. P.—the "borers from within" and the "Intellectuals"; that such a course would force him to make a straight fight of it. He knows all this, and, by reason of his knowing it, tries to ignore the I. W. W., and, when that course is not practicable, descends to misrepresentation, implying, as he does, that Industrial Unionism is a passing phase of Capitalism. He winds up his reply to Mr. Alexander with the statement that "The Appeal can never be anything more than the political expression of the working class," the drift of his remarks being that the political movement suffices.

It may be asked at this point, "What has this to do with the candidacy of Haywood?" The "Appeal" is doing everything possible to boost the man into the gubernatorial chair; it is being circulated in Colorado, at the rate of 50,000 copies per week, by men, in some instances, whose knowledge of Socialism is only saved from utter contemptibility by reason of its non-existence; and, with the name of Haywood upon its lips, it spits upon Industrial Unionism, which, with the political expression, means a sound labor movement to those who have gone into the matter.

Wayland declares, by inference at least, that the political movement suffices. The S. P. in Colorado, if we are to judge from its platform, is of the same opinion. At any rate, not a word is said of Industrial Unionism in general or the I. W. W. in particular. Not a word is said about that worst of enemies against our class, that "bulwark against the rising tide of Socialism," as the "Wall Street Journal" so aptly termed it, craft unionism. And still Haywood is the candidate of that party, he is the chosen one of the "Appeal," he, who presided over the gathering in which the I. W. W. was brought into existence, in which it was declared that until we shall have come together on the industrial as well as the political field, the condition of our class is hopeless. If there be not a contradiction in this, then I am entirely at fault. I wish to ask those of the S. P. who are gloating over the dilemma in which the S. L. P. is placed by reason of Haywood's nomination, whether they stand for him as an I. W. W. man or as a candidate of the S. P.? I would ask the question too, of those of the S. L. P. who have urged our endorsement of his candidacy.

It may be asserted that I am wandering afield in thus discussing Mr. Wayland's attitude upon the question of Industrial Unionism. I cannot see it that way. Wayland, or, let us say, the "Appeal," reflects the mind of the Socialist party. Proof of that lies in the enormous circulation of the paper, which is, I am safe in saying, greater than all the other S. P. publications put together. And so, while Mr. Wayland blows the trumpet and beats the drum to rally voters to the support of the ticket headed by Haywood, he plainly intimates that he has no use for the thing in pursuit of which Haywood made his reputation and for which he is being punished. Colorado being "buried knee-deep" with the "Appeal" during the campaign is proof positive of the esteem in which it is held by the S. P. in this State. If there is anything in our assertion that the press is but a reflex of material conditions, then what must be said of the material conditions that gave rise to the "Appeal' 'and those to which its circulation will in turn give rise? Yes, what is to be said of this by one who appreciates the necessity of organization upon the industrial field?

But the endorsement of Haywood is being urged upon us as a protest against the action of Gov. Gooding and Gov. McDonald. Those who advance the argument have, as I said, slurred over the fact that Haywood elected to stand upon the ticket of the S. P., elected to be boosted by the "Neutral" or A. F. of L. press of the S. P. We have no right to take him out of the position in which he placed himself. The protest in the raising of which there can be no misunderstanding is a straight vote for the S. L. P. It is a protest against Capitalism in all its manifestations, whether it be kidnapping and illegally holding men to whom is denied the right of trial, Gompersism or a spineless and treacherous "Neutrality."

Were we to run a ticket of our own and make a straight fight of it a vote for us would be even more of a protest than would a vote for Haywood, insofar as the protest would be raised out of the sphere of personality into that of principle.

Let us suppose, for the sake of argument, that a member of the I. W. W. who was not a Socialist were treated as was Haywood. Would we not protest against it? Would we not stand by him and proclaim the injustice of which he was the victim? Of course we would, but it doesn't follow for a moment that we are bound to put our protest in the shape of a vote for him in case he were put up as a candidate for office. He might, we will say, align himself with Hearst. What then? Have we not argued that the difference between Hearst and the A. F. of L. loving S. P. is a difference in degree and not in principle. Haywood must be considered in the light of a candidate of the S. P., and when I am asked to indorse a candidate of that party, which stands for craft-unionism and against industrial unionism, which stands against a party-owned press and for a privately-owned press, catering to a flabby sentimentalism, as is the case with the "Appeal," or as is the case with the "Volkszeitung," "The Worker," "The Social Democratic Herald" and other journals which I need not mention, dependant for support upon the A. F. of L., and serving that organization, Belmont and all, which says that the political movement suffices, my answer is: "Never!"

Little as we love them, have we not protested against the filth poured out upon the pure and simplers by C. W. Post and his associates? But, so far, I haven't heard a suggestion to the effect that our members be sent into Maine to help Gompers in his fight against Littlefield. We protest against the robbery of the miner by means of the company stores, against his being roughly handled by the police, against his being at the mercy of the coal baron, but that doesn't prevent our Pennsylvania comrades from pointing out the delusion inherent in the nomination of a Gildea for office upon the ticket of the S. P., even though the man may have suffered as has any other miner in the State of Pennsylvania.

Remember, comrades, you who are straining a point in the endorsement of Haywood, that there's such a thing as to-morrow—a time when pledges must be redeemed. The masses of the working class are not apt, it is true, to make a searching examination to-day of this man and that body, but, if the workers are not the most discriminating in their criticism of men and movements in the hour of their presentation, they are, in the long run, absolutely remorseless in placing things where they belong. I recall the time when men who should have known better were willing to overlook the faults of the U. M. W. of A. because of the fact that the organization was going ahead with a rush, and John Mitchell was regarded by the masses of his followers as being "next to God Almighty," as being "almost as great as Jesus Christ, the Redeemer." But Time, with its lancet, had dissected the body of the U. M. W. of A. and laid bare its hidden weaknesses, and with its scythe has mowed down the reputation of John Mitchell and many another. Principle will assert itself, and the case of Haywood and the S. P. is no exception to the rule. The contradiction inherent in the man's candidacy will, as surely as we live, bring forth fruit after its kind. And, comrades, you who shut your eyes to facts that must be faced, may not like the taste of the fruit in the day that you will be compelled to eat it.

Vote as a protest? Why, the astute defenders of Capitalism in Colorado, and in other States for that matter, snap their fingers at a vote that is unbacked by the organization necessary to enforce it. Tell the workingman that the political expression is all that's necessary, as the S. P. is telling him—while it supports the A. F. of L.—or, if not daring to be so courageous, give him to understand that by acting upon the belief, and failure being as certain as anything can well be, the day will come when he'll spit in your face and curse you for what you are. If we dare not take the stand for what is right now, we will be held at least partially responsible, and, in its vengeance, the working class is not apt to be particularly discriminating.

There are those who dare not defend the platform of the S. P. in Colorado, seeing that it says nothing of the necessity of economic organization of the right kind, and identifies itself with the S. P. in America, and these people invariably fall back upon the assertion that no exception can be taken to Haywood's personality or his standing as an I. W. W. man. I shall not discuss his personality; that is sufficiently pronounced to speak for itself; but I assert that exception may be taken to Haywood's standing as an Industrial Unionist, as, were he as clear on the question as might be desirable, he would never consent to be the candidate of a party that is hostile to Industrial Unionism, as expressed in the I. W. W., or in any form, for that matter, that threatens the existence of craft unionism, except where, as in Colorado, it, out of cowardice or stupidity, ignores the entire question.

Comrades, hero-worship should have no place in the S. L. P. Let us leave that to the S. P., which, like Debs' ideas upon indistrial organization, were either nebulous or in accord with those of the beneficiaries of craft unionism, lauded him to the skies, and which, when he came out for Industrial Unionism, hissed the mere mention of his name; treated the man in such a manner, indeed, that the editor of the "Industrial Worker," although an S. P. man, was forced to protest against the brutality of Berger and his followers.

One thing is certain. As the S. P. is to-day, the less a man is an Industrial Unionist the more is he beloved of that party, and, conversely, the more he is of an Industrial Unionist, standing for the principle clearly and fearlessly, the less is he beloved of Hayes, Berger & Co.

The S. P. in Colorado cannot evade the consequences that follow upon its failure to come out for Industrial Unionism and to take a stand against "neutrality" and "boring from within." The makeup of the S. P. renders it possible for each State to make its own platform, irrespective of what the other States may do. What was done in this State fixes the status of the S. P., and, in line with its attitude, we see a campaign being made upon an incident in the life of William D. Haywood, to the almost utter neglect of principle.

It may be said that I permit my dislike of the S. P. to color my presentation of the case. Possibly! I am but human and make no pretension to a god-like impartiality in weighing the evidence. But I must confess to a feeling of soreness. From what I had heard and read, I came to think that the S. P. in Colorado was about to make an advance along right lines, that it would come before the workers with a platform to which no exception could be taken and select as candidates men who were filled with something besides a weak and flabby sentimentalism. What has actually been done I have endeavored to make clear and shall not allude to it again, but, that I may not be taxed with unfairness, I would call attention to a symposium which appeared in the "Appeal" of August 25. There the candidates of the S. P. in this State present their views to the readers of that paper. Only one of them—and Haywood heads the list—refers to the I. W. W. and then the reference is of the slightest description. H. C. Darrah, candidate for Secretary of State, says that there is a demand for I. W. W. literature, and even that is coupled with the statement that the trend Socialism-ward is as much in evidence among middle class men and women as it is among the workers, a criterion by which the soundness of S. P. agitation in Colorado is to be measured. The mention of Darrah's name in connection with I. W. W. literature makes me recall, too, that this stalwart in the cause of Industrial Unionism got up a meeting in Colorado Springs in which those sterling Industrial Unionists, Max Hayes and Victor Berger, were the attraction.

I am well aware that an outspoken attitude upon the part of the S. L. P. in Colorado will be the signal for an outburst of abuse and misrepresentation from the circus Socialists who expect Haywood's candidacy to land them in the different State offices. But we are used to that and if my opinion prevails, we shall, in the event that the S. P. doesn't improve the presentation of its case to the people, make a stand with men who do not blow hot and cold at the same time; who are not in the business of catching votes; who stand upon principles at once consistent and definable and who are ready to back them with their lives, if need be.

It has been my endeavor to put out of hearing the cry of "Haywood! Haywood! Haywood! Haywood!" that is being dinned into our ears to the exclusion of everything else, and raise the discussion to a plane that can be traversed by those who place principle above personality. Whether I have succeeded or not I leave to those who shall read this.

It has been argued that this is a crisis and calls for a new move. Comrades, the S. L. P. goes from one crisis to another. Crisis is the condition of its existence and the only thing that can save and keep us going is to stand by principle, leaving the morality of particular cases to the Jesuits. In conclusion, I would say that, if the S. L. P. fails to put up a ticket in the ensuing State election—which, I trust, will not be the case—I shall not vote. This does not mean that I shall not do what lies in my power to make Haywood a free man; it means that I stand for the S. L. P. and against the S. P. as it is to-day.

H. J. Brimble.
Florence, Colo.

V.

I have noticed with much concern the difficulty which seems to exist, in the minds of many able and earnest members of the Party, through the Colorado situation. This difficulty works directly against the most wholesome spirit of Unity which also is manifesting itself in the proper circles, and it is of the utmost importance that it should not be allowed to continue an hour longer than necessary.

Will you, therefore, suffer this suggestion: there appears to be no reason at all why the S. L. P. cannot nominate the Colorado hero without, in any sense or degree, doing so as an "endorsement" of another party's nomination. To rule otherwise would disfranchise the S. L. P., and it would always be possible, in order to prevent an especially desirable nomination by the S. L. P., merely to insure that the same nomination should first be made by another party. Such a conclusion would be intolerable, and, if my point is well taken, entirely unnecessary.

Why shall not the S. L. P. nominate the best men in Colorado, and when another party nominates the same persons, whether previously or subsequently say a heartfelt "Thank you, neighbors," and let it go at that.

Alfred C. Coursen.
Huntington, L. I., September 12.

VI.

It seems to me the situation in Colorado is up to the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado, and the best thing for them to do, is to nominate a full S. L. P. ticket; Except for Governor, nominate Haywood, and use every effort to elect him. A revolutionary party cannot be balked by a clause in a constitution and besides the members of the Socialist Labor Party and the Revolutionary members of the Socialist Party hope for unity of all true socialists. I hope to see only one socialist party as there is now only one economic organization of the working class—the I. W. W. As comrade De Leon says, this is a new occasion and we should meet it bravely.

I believe in free speech and have always tried to maintain it, and when I went to Catskill for signatures for the State ticket, we opened a meeting on what we thought, was the best corner for a meeting, when an officer came up and ordered us down off the box. We protested that we were maintaining our right to free speech under the constitution, but he said, "I don't give a D. about the constitution. There is small pox in that house over there on the other side of the street, and I am here as a quarantine officer to keep people away; skidoo." That settled all argument about the constitution. We went about half way down the block and held a meeting.

The situation in Colorado is a new occasion. Haywood is in jail for being true to the working class. The Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party have held meetings in protest against the Colorado outrage and many of them jointly, both recognizing the common enemy, the capitalist class, and it was the most natural thing for the S. L. P. of Colorado to do, endorse Haywood after the Socialist Party had nominated him. They should not resign from the party, but go on, keep up their fight against the common enemy, the capitalist class, and when the election is over, say to the members of the S. L. P. "Do with us what thou wilt."

Joseph S. Sweeney.
Yonkers, N. Y., September 11.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

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Wrong ever builds on quicksands, but
the Right
To the firm centre lays its moveless
base.
—LOWELL.

THE PASSING OF TREPOFF.

Trepoff is dead; but no one cries "Long live Trepoff!" Though the real ruler of Russia, his passing does not evoke those expressions of joy even in death that would indicate that his cause still lives. And how could it well be otherwise? Stolypin is in bad straits and Russia again faces a crucial period. The Revolution lives; and the reaction Trepoff personified is a dismal failure. Consequently, gloom, instead of acclamation over a cause which thrives apace, even though its incarnation has ceased to exist, is the order of the day with Russian autocracy.

In this triumph of the Rusisan revolution, there may be witnessed once more that upsetting of learned theories which is so characteristic of great social upheavals. In the beginning of the present epoch in Russia, it was predicted that the revolution would fail. It was without a policy and without a leader with will and power to enforce the former. Reaction had Trepoff, a man of ability, force and determination. Behind him was organized Czardom. Reaction smiled. It had but to wait; progress would beat its head out against a stone wall of its own erection.

The revolution proceeded. As it proceeded its policy took shape; it was one of organization and action, especially among the working and peasant classes, for the overthrow of Czarism. Leaders sprang up obedient to this policy, as fast as the bureaucracy killed them off. Where reaction had but one Trepoff; the revolution had Gorkys innumerable. The centralization of the former created one man equal to its requirements; the democracy of the latter developed them by the dozens. Where reaction was cowering and palsied, with eyes ever turned to its leaders, revolution was virile and procreative, giving birth out of its spontaneous increase to hundreds of village Cincinnatis and workshop Cromwells.

Revolutions, pursuant to the economic conditions of the times, shape their own course and develop their own agencies to guide them to successful fruition. Russia, feeling the touch of Western industrial evolution and culture, cannot remain the Russia of old. It moves forward, and, in so moving, deprives the beneficiaries of Reaction of that joy even in death, which would acclaim the permanency and success of their cause.

Trepoff is dead; but there is none so foolish as to shout "Long Live Trepoff!" For not only is he dead; but so also is the cause he personified.

MARK TWAIN ON THE PRESS.

Mark Twain delivered an address at the banquet of the Associated Press on the 19th inst. As usual with all good humorists, he said some things in fun that make the serious man think. Said he: "There are only two forces that can carry light to all the corners of the globe—only two—the sun in the heavens and the Associated Press down here." Then, in elaboration of this graciously humorous tribute, Twain said further, "You can speak with a million voices; no one can reach so many races, so many hearts and intellects as you, except Rudyard Kipling, and he cannot do it without your help."

Much has been written and said of the power of the press, but rarely has that power been so well portrayed. The press is surely one of the great forces of light, affecting the actions of millions over the length and breadth of the world. And, as the atmospheric conditions created by the sun often lead to its own obscuration, so also do the economic conditions supported by the press lead to the creation of darkness instead of light by it. Generally regarded as a public institution, the press is a purely private undertaking, conducted solely for private profit. Owned and controlled by the capitalist class it is one of the greatest means for the promotion and preservation of capitalist interests. It was the "public press" that incited the Boer war in the interest of England's mining capitalists. It was the "public press" that, "with a million voices" maligned Gorky, and prejudiced one of the noblest causes in favor of one of the most damnable reactions that ever blotted the pages of human history. It is the "public press," without which even a Rudyard Kipling cannot be heard, that systematically lies about Socialism in defense of Capitalism, all the world over. Truly Twain was right when he said, "There are only two forces that can carry light to all the corners of the globe—only two—the sun in the heavens and the Associated Press down here."

But, thanks to social evolution, there is another force growing, a force that mocks the lies of the "public press," and that taunts it with impotency by increasing in strength from year to year, despite its malignancy—the force of Socialism. That, too, has its "millions of voices," reaching the hearts and heads of mankind, opposing to national and race wars, anti-militarism and working class solidarity, while, at the same time, leading in the vanguard of the Russian revolution—a force that makes for peace and progress, despite the reactionary obstruction of the Associated Press, rival and companion of the sun. This force—Socialism—will grow until, with a press of its own, truly social in ownership and aim, it will overthrow the damnable "public press" and all that it stands for.

Ca ira!

THE SERIO-COMIC POST.

C. W. Post, president of the "National Citizens' Industrial Association," is one of those rabid "independent" capitalists, who, ground between the upper mill stone of trust competition, and the nether mill stone of labor "unionism," take themselves so seriously as to become positively funny. Post denounces trusts, especially the "labor trust," for forcing government into the commission of acts favorable to their interests. This idea, as applied to the Gompers "labor unions" is preposterous in itself, when one considers with what monotonous frequency the "labor trust" is compelled to bite the dust at all the legislative and executive centers of capitalism. But Post makes the idea still more preposterous by demanding that the government be conducted according to the dictates of his own organization, as he does when he "urges" the President "that he clean the government offices of each and every individual affiliated with any organization having for its purpose a massing of strength sufficient to dictate to this government." This "urging," if effected, will make Post the dictator of job-holding; and a governmental power of the first magnitude.

The fact that Post is acting for an association of manufacturers who have found it necessary to try to reform government in defense of their own interests, is alone sufficient to reveal the humorous side of his very serious actions. His intimidating claim that his association represents "some hundreds of thousands of American citizens," adds to the merriment of the occasion. The capitalist class of all factions, has the profitable faculty of expanding its puny intertsts into social institutions—until it is proposed that society confiscate them for its own welfare, when their private character is plainly revealed. Then inflation gives way to actual fact. So with Post's association. Prick that bubble, and, instead of "some hundreds of thousands of American citizens," a few hundred manufacturers will be found behind this paragon of pure government, regardless of class interests.

Post is so serious as to be amusing; and so amusing as to be serious.

BRICKLAYERS AND CONCRETE.

The demand of the bricklayers' unions of this city that concrete work be done by union men, is an attempt to save the mason and bricklaying industry from practical extinction. This is apparent from the two striking features connected with it, namely, its avowed purpose to control concrete construction in the interests of the bricklayer; and the endorsement given to the demand by the Mason Builders' Association. These would profit from a strike against the users of concrete; and the success of the demand would mean the preservation of their capital from competitive destruction.

Whether this two-fold move to arrest building trade evolution and preserve capital in the mason industry, will redound to the benefit of the bricklayers, remains to be seen. The probabilities are that it will fail. Concrete being dependent on unskilled labor can easily be pushed. And as it is pushed, it will displace more bricklayers than there are jobs for in the union. These will, in the long run, enter into competition with one another, to the advantage of the bosses by whom they are now endorsed. The bricklayers and masons are up against a revolution in construction. They may win at first; but they are doomed to defeat in the end.

In the meanwhile they have proven once more that their unions are pro-capitalist and reactionary.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER.

It is proverbial that mutual interests create mutual support and defense. Mutual interests draw workingmen into combination against the capitalists; and vice-versa, the capitalists into opposition to the working class. Just at present, two incidents are occurring, one in New York City, the other in Chicago, which though happening wide apart, go to show, that that which applies to the working and the capitalist classes applies also to the grafters who live upon the backs of the workers, and promote the interests of the capitalists.

There is published in New York City, by a corporation, "Der New Yorker Volkszeitung." The "Volkszeitung" is the main organ of the Socialist party, and a supporter and beneficiary of the American Federation of Labor, which is associated with Belmont's National Civic Federation, in keeping the working class in subjugation to the capitalist class. The "Volkszeitung" claims to be "founded in the interests of the working class."

A few weeks ago, in the cigarmaking factory of Regensburg & Sons, the firm discharged the president of the team workers' floor, who was continually endeavoring to further the interests of his constituents. This discharge was a violation of contract with the Cigarmakers' International Union. The men affected thereupon held a meeting and decided to strike, a decision that was approved by the Joint Advisory Board of Greater New York, which urged them to stick together and assured them of the support of the International. A few days later, however, to the surprise of the strikers, the Joint Advisory Board ordered the men back to work without the reinstatement of the president, and threatened that, if they refused to do as ordered, the Cigarmakers' International Union would fill their places. To this threat the strikers yielded. But as soon as they returned to work they tore up their "union" cards, declared the shop an open one, and called a mass meeting, which approved their action; a mass meeting at which the Joint Advisory Board was invited to be present, an invitation which it, for obvious reasons, declined to accept. On August 29, 300 of Regensburg's employes decided, as they were bona-fide union men, anxious to improve the condition of labor and emancipate it from wage slavery, to join the Industrial Workers of the World.

Thereupon, the Joint Advisory Board again got busy in the interests of the contract-breaking firm. A shop meeting was held Friday, September 14. The majority of the men opposed a strike against the open shop. They wanted to discuss the case before striking. The notorious Morris Braun, one of the "Volkszeitung's" proteges, candidate on the Socialist party ticket, and one of the men instrumental in breaking the Subway strike, said there was no discussion necessary; the Joint Advisory Board would declare the strike and handle it with the boss. The strike was accordingly called. Sixty men came out; and four hundred and twenty-five remained in. The men who remained in said they had no confidence in the Joint Advisory Board; and immediately elected a committee from among their own numbers to see the firm. The firm, undoubtedly influenced by the impotency of the "Volkszeitung's" Morris Brauns in misleading the men, declared the shop open to everybody. When the committee so reported, Braun shouted "the shop is on strike and every one who works there is a scab." He was answered, "Your union is a fake; you are the scab."

Braun had police present for the purpose of intimidation; but, such was the indignation of the men, that the presence of the police only added fuel to the flame.

One striker said, "This beats the Davis shop strike. There there was the formality of a vote. Now the fakirs have got beyond that. It is do as we say; no voting about it."

On Tuesday, September 18, at another meeting of the Regensburg & Sons' employes, the "strike" was reported called off by the scabby Brauns composing the Joint Advisory Board. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the treacherous actions of the Cigarmakers' International Union and the labor faking Brauns; and calling for class conscious action.

Now, what is the attitude of the "Volkszeitung" toward this obvious outrage upon the working class in the name of unionism? Does it, "founded in the interests of the working class," prove that the foundation still exists, by joining with the employes of Regensburg & Sons in denouncing the treachery of the Cigarmakers' Union and the labor faking Brauns? No; dependent for subsistence on blue label advertisements and donations from the Cigarmakers' Union, both of which are largely bestowed at the dictation of its labor faking misleaders, the "Volkszeitung" discreetly keeps its otherwise blatant mouth shut. It publishes nothing of the affair.

That is episode one; now for number two.

In Chicago, the Industrial Workers of the World is holding its second convention. At this convention, one of the executive representatives of the Transportation Department, Frank McCabe, is under serious charges; charges that are supported by the bona fide working class element in the convention; charges which, if proven, stamp McCabe a traitor and a grafter.

What is the "Volkszeitung's" attitude toward McCabe? Does it, "founded in the interests of the working class," hasten to the support of the bona fide representatives of that class? Nay; nay; the "Volkszeitung" isn't that kind of a working class paper, no matter how it may have been founded. Instinctively and consistently, as in the case of the Regensburgs and the Brauns, to whom its silence gives consent, the "Volkszeitung," by means of falsified reports derogatory of the bona fide element in the I. W. W. convention, rushes to the support of McCabe and his satellites. On general principles the "Volkszeitung" defends and supports the mutual interests of Labor fakirism. In so doing, it has helped to point a moral, and expose its shameless character once more.

"FAKING THE PEOPLE."

Jerome's four-word platform, "Faith in the people," means, when translated in the light of his official acts, that the belief of the politician in his ability to "fake" "the people" is unlimited. Jerome promised "the people" to prosecute the insurance thieves; yet he failed to do so, as such action would compel him to prosecute all the "eminent pillars" of capitalist society. In other words, he not only failed to remove the lesser evil as promised, but he broke his promise in order to use that evil to perpetuate a greater one. The righteous believe in justice though the heavens fall. Jerome does not believe in justice, for fear capitalism falls. Despite Jerome's failure to prosecute, despite his patent imposition upon "the people," he trots out his four-word platform, "Faith in the people." For the sake of greater brevity and truth, it should read, "Faking the people."

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., belong to no other political party and are not officers of a pure and simple trade of labor organization.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members at large upon signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary,
2-6 New Reade Street, New York (P. O. Box 1576).

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS

Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	.50
Daily People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	$3.50
Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly) 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	1.50
Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly), 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	.50
Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 310 Champlain ave., Cleveland, O., per year	1.00
Nepakarat (Hungarian Weekly), 714 East 9th st., N. Y., per year	1.80
Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 22 Bond st., Providence, R. I., per year	.25

He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not as often the case, to the Labor News.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary,
2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

THE SILVER LINING.

The Socialist movement is not all sacrifice and seriousness; there is a great deal of inspiration, sunshine and laughter in it, the first of which are radiated from a great ideal; the last of which is furnished by its amusing opponents. These indulge in argument and opposition that are provocative of grins and guffaws. They are of many classes. First come the intensely "practical" men, who consume the midnight oil, writing tons of letters to the newspapers and articles for the magazines, deprecating Socialism and asserting that "Socialism will never be a factor in this land of boundless opportunities; never, sir." That Socialism is already a powerful factor in so far as their own immediate thoughts and actions are concerned, seems not to have impressed these otherwise exceedingly observant and analytical minds.

But the intensely "practical" men are mild compared to the economists and the moralists. One of the first species will arise and, with nostrils distended and eye-balls flaming with indigantion, cry out, "The Socialists are enemies of civilization and progress. They want to divide property." Horrible accusation! The Socialist is about figuring out how it will be possible for him to live it down, when up jumps another of the same brand, intense with passion and stirred to his innermost soul, to vehemently declare that "Socialism is tyranny; it would make the State the sole employer." If this means anything, it means that the State will be the sole owner of all the private wealth called capital so essential to modern industry and employment. It means a concentration of concentration. In other words, the economic opponents of Socialism, in one breath, charge it with wanting to divide that which, in the next breath, they claim it would more completely preserve. This is not only an arrangement by which you can eat your cake and have it, too; but have it more abundantly while doing so. And the economists wonder why the Socialists have such a lack of respect for their superior reason as to be amused thereat.

Now come the moralists! Arises one, the quintessence of capitalist integrity and purity, and, in quavering theological tones, denounces the Socialists as immoral, as free lovers, destroyers of the home and family. The Socialist is about to consider himself defunct, when another one of the moral brigade obtains the floor and informs a perplexed world, that the Socialists are dreamers, visionaries, utopians, whose scheme of social and moral regeneration requires that mankind be first converted into angels. When the Socialist thereupon regains his former exuberance and laments the fact that people spend so much good hard-earned money purchasing "Life" and "Puck," while real humor is being furnished gratis by the moralists, the latter are shocked at this utter depravity, convinced that he is but an horrible illustration of the belief cherished in moral circles, that the depths to which man will fall is impossible of determination. That the Socialist cannot be degenerate and angelic at one and the same time seems not to have entered their pure minds.

"The king pin of the bunch," however, is the "human nature" man. He declares: "Human nature is against Socialism. Socialism prevailed in prehistoric communism. It was enacted by Lycurgus and Moses; dreamed of by Plato, More and Bellamy. The greatest men in America—the Concord school of philosophers, Hawthorne, the novelist, and other bright minds—experimented with it at Brook Farm"—and the eloquent fellow continues to pile up evidence to show that the best of human nature, as represented by its greatest periods and greatest men, is not only favorable to Socialism, but has actually lived, striven for and advocated it, all down the ages! He is mad clean through when the Socialist laughingly insists that the argument is against him; and declares further, that an ideal that persists amid the varied incidents of thousands of generations must be an irradicable part of human life, waiting only for the proper conditions to make its realization possible. And as it is darkest before dawn, so even amid the stenchful putridity of modern capitalism are those conditions being prepared.

As they journey through life, the Socialists can well afford to laugh by the way. Their grand cause, often demanding the greatest sacrifice, is not without its silver lining. It develops that rich sense of humor which makes life not only possible but pleasant as well.

Gompers is going to issue a campaign textbook. Perhaps he has never heard that old but fervent prayer, "Oh, that mine enemy would write a book."

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

THE PHILOSOPHER AND THE SIMPLETON.

Last week The People employed one of the latter day fables of "George Washington Aesop," (known in real life as George Thomas Lanigan), entitled, "The Fox and the Crow," to point a moral regarding working class action on the political field. This week, encouraged by the reception extended to the first fable and its application, The People presents another that will apply equally as well on the economic field. While not as classical in form and contents as the first, being more of Lanigan than Aesop, this second fable will nevertheless be found valuable for the purpose in hand. It is entitled "The Philosopher and the Simpleton," and is as follows:

"A Simpleton, having had Occasion to seat himself, sat down on a Pin; whereon he made an Outcry unto Jupiter. A Philosopher, who happened to be holding up a Hitching-Post in the Vicinity, rebuked him, saying, 'I can tell you how to avoid hurting yourself by sitting down on Pins, and will, if you will set them up.' The Simpleton eagerly accepting the Offer, the Philosopher swallowed four fingers of the Rum which perisheth, and replied, 'Never sit down.' He subsequently acquired a vast Fortune by advertising for Agents, to whom he guaranteed $77 a week for light and easy Employment at their Homes.

"Moral—The Wise Man, saith, 'There is a Nigger in the Fence,' but the Fool Sendeth on 50 Cents for Sample and Is Taken in."

That people are easily duped by what is plainly a swindle, the latter day Aesop makes clear. This applies in the world of Labor as well as elsewhere. This world also has its Simpletons and Philosophers. For instance, it is obvious, in fact, plainer than the nose on your face, that every time Labor goes out on strike, no wealth is produced. On the contrary, statisticians pile up figures to show that wealth is wasted. Nevertheless, despite this too obvious illustration, whole rafts of workmen refuse to believe that Labor produces all wealth. They prefer to believe that the philosophers of the modern hitching post, the idle, debauched capitalist class, do it. Surely, they are simpletons who are "taken in," where "the wise man sees a nigger in the fence."

Again, it is plain that the capitalist though relatively a much smaller class than the working class, owns 24 times as much more wealth than it. Take a Rockefeller, for instance, and compare his wealth with that of his thousands upon thousands of employes. The possessions of the latter are remarkable only for their insignificance; those of the former for their vast size and power. In spite of this fact, which all may observe while they run, whole regiments of workmen stoutly refuse to believe Labor is robbed, and maintain, on the contrary that it receives the lion's share of its own products. Surely they are simpleton's, from whom the modern philosphers, the swindling capitalist class, acquire vast fortunes rapidly and easily.

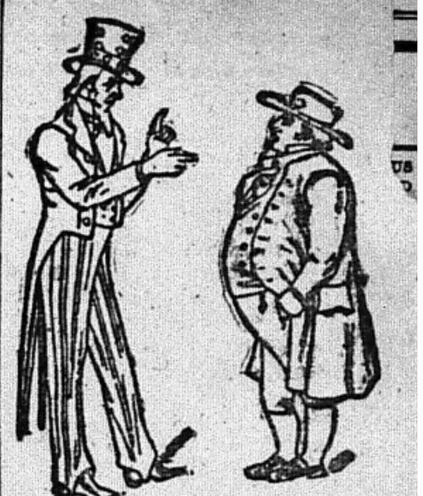
So the list might be extended. One more and a conclusion will be arrived at.

"Capital and Labor are brothers," it is said; even in the midst of bloody conflicts proving them to be opposing classes with irreconcilable interests. Despite this too apparent truth, myriads of workmen prefer to believe the false statement. They join the Gompers' craft unions based thereon, only to pay the rum bills of a lot of labor fakirs. Surely they are simpletons, from whom the labor lieutenants of the modern hitching post philosophers, the hypocritical capitalist class, derive a "good thing."

Labor must not be taken in by the transparent swindles of Capitalism any longer. It must recognize that it alone produces all wealth; and then organize to take and hold that which it **produces**, through an industrial **union recognizing** the opposing interests of capital and Labor. Then Labor will not continue a simpleton. It will be "the wise man" who sees "the nigger in the fence," and refuses to be "taken in."

Hasten the day!

"The Democratic party," says Jerome, "shall not die." Jerome is right. The capitalists need the Democratic party in their business of dividing the workers politically. It is necessary that they make the workers believe that there is some dissimilarity between things so similar, that, like twins, it would be hard to tell them apart, were it not for the labels on them. So long as this necessity exists, so long will the Democratic party also exist.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I don't see the consistency of you Socialists ridiculing the idea that Capital and Labor are brothers.

UNCLE SAM—Probably because you are not yet able to be consistent yourself.

B. J.—I don't think.

U. S.—You hit it that time.

B. J.—What do you mean?

U. S.—You don't think. You only think you think.

B. J.—Oh, but I do think. Is it not a fact that Capital and Labor are brothers?

U. S.—No, sir; not by a long shot.

B. J.—What?

U. S.—I mean what I say, and say, what I mean.

B. J.—You Socialists are such confounded sticklers.

U. S.—We Socialists insist on the correct use of terms.

B. J.—Indeed? Explain yourself.

U. S.—Certainly. You admit, do you not, that Labor produces all wealth?

B. J.—To be sure. Any fool would concede that.

U. S.—Not excepting yourself?

B. J.—No. But what of it?

U. S.—Just this, Jonathan, Labor is the producer of all wealth, Capital is a part of wealth.

B. J.—Granted.

U. S.—Capital being the product of Labor, wherein is your consistency in saying that it is the brother of its creator?

B. J.—The devil!

U. S.—No devil about it. You muddleheads who think you think are absolutely unable to be consistent. Labor being the creator of wealth it would be much better sense to say that Labor is the father of Capital. There would be some consistency in claiming such relationship, but to say that the creator and the creature are brothers is an a[illegible]lity.

B. J.—It does look that way.

U. S.—Consequently, the wher[illegible]e of the whatness admonishes us to talk United States; to think and keep thinking until we know we are thinking.

B. J.—I tumble.

U. S.—So, if there is any relationship between Labor and Capital it cannot be the relationship of brothers. It follows that there would be more sense and consistency in saying "the Earth is the mother, Labor is the father and Capital is the child."

B. J.—I begin to think.

U. S.—I hope so. Labor being the father, does it not consistently follow that he has the right to control, spank, direct, influence, protect, command and restrain his child?

B. J.—It do.

U. S.—Far from being brothers, Labor and Capital are to-day deadly enemies. The enmity does not grow out of the true relationship of the two, but because of the fact that the so-called shrewd, cunning schemers have kidnapped the child, controlled, educated and developed all its strength, talents and power and pitted them against its creator. In the hands of the workers Capital would be the obedient, submissive child of its creator, its father, but in the hands of the drone, the parasite, the robber, the priate, the thief, the capitalist in short, it becomes, if not the enemy, the deadly instrument in the hands of the enemy, of its own creator.

B. J.—I must acknowledge that you Socialists generally know what you are talking about.

U. S.—It behooves everybody to do the same. Consistency is a jewel but it can't be worn as a breast pin or used as headlight. Let us not hear you repeat the silly lie: "Capital and Labor are brothers." It is liable to cause suspicions of illegitimacy, basterdy or something worse.

The anti-political A. F. of L. sentiment against Gompers is merely a case of working for the wrong candidates. If Gompers would work for the candidates of the objectors all would be lovely. They all believe in politics in the union, when it is their particular brand of capitalist politics. The only kind of politics that are actually barred by these "no politics in the union" union politicians, are real labor politics.

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

HAMMER AWAY!

To the Daily and Weekly People—Brothers you are doing a noble work. Just continue your labors for revolutionary economic and political action by the working class, and in the not far distant future we will witness great gains for our cause, which is the cause of humanity everywhere. Let us hammer away at the always inhuman capitalist system until we have abolished it. All hail the coming of Socialism and the passing of capitalism. Hail again the Weekly People, the organ of Socialist truth.

W. E. McC.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 11.

HEARST, DEFENDER OF CAPITALISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Hearsts' "Independence League," is issuing enormous quantities of campaign literature. Some of this is evidently intended for distribution among workingmen and some is not. One leaflet, entitled "Americanism, not Socialism" (!) is one of those which may be taken as not intended to pass among workginmen, and the purpose of which plainly is to reassure business men and corporations, who might otherwise think that Hearst is a revolutionist or even a reformer in any way dangerous to capitalist interests. In the leaflet this sentence occurs: "THE LEAGUE IS NOT OPPOSED TO CAPITALISM LARGE OR SMALL."

The average workingman has derived a pretty clear conception of what "large" capitalism is from the recent insurance and beef trust, investigations, and he is living under the delusion that Hearst would do awful things to the capitalists; epecially the "large" ones (himself included) if he were only given the opportunity. The above declaration of Hearst, through his League, ought to convince any sane adult that Hearst is simply a double-dealing mounte-bank, a seeker after personal political power at all cost and by any old means, as he has already acquired personal economic power. The Socialist Labor Party ought to drive this home to the working class at every opportunity, through its press, literature and speakers. Expose this illusioner of our class unmercifully.

Workingman.

Long Island City, N. Y., Sept. 12.

UTICA UNITY CONFERENCE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A unity conference was held in Utica on September 18th, 1906, for the purpose of working along lines similar to those of the "New Jersey Unity Conference." The following delegates were present: Italian Section, Romany, Patryarco and Daniely. Socialist Party, Otto Enelers, John Wurster and Frank Herman. Socialist Labor Party, Gustave Caughaus, John Rapp and Wm. J. Wuest.

The first subject for discussion was: Shall the Party own its Press? Nine votes were cast in favor of a party owned press, and none against. Those present were thoroughly agreed in spirit and aims.

The conference adjourned to again meet on September 24th.

Wm. J. Wuest,
Organizer Section Utica, S. L. P.
Utica, N. Y., September 18.

PROSECUTE THE GOVERNORS OF COLORADO AND IDAHO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—According to the Denver "News," Steve Adams has made the following statement in writing:

"This is to certify that the statement that I signed was made up by James McParland, detective, and Harry Orchard, alias Tom Hogan. I signed it because I was threatened by Governor Gooding, saying I would be hanged if I did not corroborate Orchard's story against the officers of the federation union of miners."

Stephen Adams.
Witness: Annie Adams.

The working class has now a grand opportunity to avenge some of its past injuries and safeguard its future. There is a large fund available, collected for the defense of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John. Let part of it be utilized as the nucleus for a war fund to prosecute Governors Gooding and McDonald and the cutthroat McParland for intentionally and maliciously conspiring, through whatever motive, against the liberty, good name and very lives of the officers of the Mining Department of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Once more let the trumpet call ring through the length and breadth of this continent; this time not to rally to the defence of our brothers' lives, but to sound the charge, to call us to the attack. We will respond with joy and put the above named scoundrels where they belong, and perhaps turn some of our surplus energy on the cowardly degenerates, the editors of capitalist sheets, who thought it perfectly safe at the time to libel and defame the characters of our falsely accused brothers.

We have the golden opportunity to teach the capitalist class a lesson they will never forget. Shall we neglect it and shirk this duty to our class? Do we only show fight when we are kicked, and thankful at all other times to be let alone? It has been aptly said that this is not 1886. Let us prove it and show the enemy the differnce. It will be an inspiration to the working class of the whole world.

Workingman.

Long Island City, N. Y. Sept. 19.

THE HOWL ABOUT IMPURE DRUGS.

To the Daily and Weekly People—I am not going to deal here with the question whether drugs are adulterated or not, but what does the howl in medical quarters mean. It is simply a question of material interests. The so-called medical societies are nothing but a workingman's craft and graft union. Honest men in the medical world admit the limitation of drugs as medicines, but a host of uneducated so-called doctors do not know enough to know it; and on the other hand a lot of grafters amongst these who do know set up a howl to further their material interest. It is a fight between Capital and Labor.

The doctors in their trades union have successfully downed the middle class man, the druggist; now the fight is commencing between the manufacturers and their coolies, the doctors. The doctors fighting on the line of the pure and simple unionists will get the worst of it as all pure and simple unions do in the end.

This is the inside of the affair.

C. C. Crolly.

Pleasantville, N. Y., Sept. 15.

BELATED BUT GOOD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I find that I misdirected my letter of September 5, it having been returned to me, so I send it now.

On Monday, September 3, at Cascade Park, New Castle, Pa., 15,000 people assembled to hear the speakers of the I. W. W. and, judging by the rounds of applause which were heard when De Leon, Debs, Sherman and Markley tore the mask from the A. F. of L., and showed that craft unionism is a bulwark against the emancipation of labor; the vast crowd was with us.

Several excursions were run from Pittsburg, and the sale of literature was very large, as all our five-cent pamphlets were disposed of at three o'clock. Comrade Desmond of Pittsburg, alone disposed of $20 worth.

It is estimated that 1,600 books and pamphlets were tucked away by those workers for future reference.

The A. F. of L. after advertising Hon. Thos. Lawson, and the "Hon." Samuel "P." Gompers, as speakers, were compelled to take one "trust buster" and "Retreater" Flynn, one of the "Hon." Sammy's pets, to make the usual pure and simple bluff speeches. With fines and threats these skates were only able to put in line 611 men, and parade them behind the politicians of Youngstown for inspection, showing that the rank and file of craft unionism are waking up and refuse to be used as sandwich men to advertise the bosses' goods.

De Leon addressed a good crowd on Saturday night, September 1, and Sunday afternoon, September 2, in Youngstown, and from now on this valley will be kept hot by agitation and education, until the rank and file of the working class are where they properly belong in their class union—the I. W. W.

Roadhouse.

Youngstown, O., September 20.

"NO POLITICS IN THE UNION."

To the Daily and Weekly People—The enclosed was printed from the original and circulated among the painters' members, prior to the primaries of Sept. 4. It illustrates how the labor fakir, with his "no politics in the union," uses his prestige to get the union into politics.

R. M.

Milwaukee, Wis., September 13.

[Enclosure]

Letter from J. Ed. O'Brien, President of the Pilots Benevolent Association, Knights of Labor, addressed to Mr. John Schweigert, Secretary Painters' District Council No. 5, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Portsmouth, Va., July 30/06.

Mr. John Schweigert, Secy., Painters' District Council No. 5, Milwaukee, Wis.

My Dear Sir:—Upon my return here (where I am spending the summer) I found your esteemed favor of the 23rd instant and I hasten to reply. In 1896 I had the honor of writing a letter comending Hon. Theo. Otjen for his record in behalf of the wage-earners of this country, and I have never had cause to regret it. The anti-compulsory pilotage bill (H. R. 5281) which is a direct fight of protected capital against labor, Mr. Otjen was always on the lookout for an opportunity to show his opposition to it, notwithstanding that his colleague, Mr. E. S. Minor (who had heretofore favored the pilots), had changed his position, and favored the bill. Then, again, Mr. Otjen requested me to always keep him posted on what the wants of labor were, as he desired to stand with them. I know of no better friend to our side in Congress than Theo. Otjen, and am sure that no workingman, if he is posted on the situation, will vote against him. Would to God that there were more Otjens in the U. S. Congress. If there is any further information you desire it would give me pleasure to oblige you, and I thank you for writing me.

J. Ed. O'Brien.
Pres. Am. Pilots Ass'n.

INFORMATION WANTED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed you will find circular from the A. F. of L. asking for aid in the same old pure and simple style after being on strike for three years. The circular was brought before Local Union 1078 U. M. W. A., by the secretary. I asked the secretary to give me the circular and postpone further action till I made inquiries.

Of course if they are in need we will help them; and if there is any show for them winning out, I want to know, so that I can lay it before Local 1078 U. M. W. A. for the members to act right. Who can give me the desired information? Send it to Harry Jones, Box 42, Shawnee, O.

Harry Jones.

Shawnee, O., September 18.

[Enclosure]

An Injury To One Is The Concern Of All.

Federal Labor Union No. 10,334, Affiliated with American Federation of Labor and Central Labor Council.

Gust. Norgren, President. H. S. Whiteman, Secretary, P. O. Box 426.

Meetings Held Alternate Tuesdays.

Jamestown, N. Y., Sept. 4th, 1906.

Dear Sir and Brothers:—

In justice to our Fellow Trade Unionists employed in Brick-Making Establishments in various parts of the country, who had secured a shorter work day and a fair wage scale, Local Union No. 10,334 of the American Federation of Labor demanded improved working conditions for our members employed by the Jamestown Shale Paving Brick Company, who were working its employes 10 and some 12 hours a day for a daily wage of $1.15 and $1.25 and upwards. Several conferences were held, but the company refused to grant any concessions whatever, even our offer of arbitration was declined, the company locked-out its employes on May 25, 1903, and started up later with non-union help. The efforts of the Central Labor Council to bring about a settlement was ignored by the company, then the "Central Body," and the "International Brick, Tile and Terra-Cotta Workers Alliance" placed the company on the "We Don't Patronize List."

Our enemies have resorted to every mean trick known, to defeat justice, this has only made us more determined than ever to fight on, and until the battle is won. Don't think for a moment, Brothers, because 3 years have passed since this struggle started, that defeat will come to us. No, No, Fellow Workers, there will be no retreat for justice. A complete victory will be won, (which means the unionizing of said plant,) soon as we receive sufficient ammunition (funds), to place our plans in operation.

We cannot appeal to our enemies for ammunition, hence this earnest appeal to our Fellow Trade Unionists for assistance without which, we cannot win. If each local union receiving this letter, could help us a little, this long industrial battle will be won, and thereby defeat another enemy of Organized Labor. Brothers can you render us some help at this time, if, ever so small, as the unionizing of this plant, means much not only to our own members but also to others who are striving for justice and liberty. Send your mite to Sec'y H. S. Whiteman, P. O. Box 462, Jamestown, N. Y., who will send receipt for same.

Thanking you in advance for any assistance you may render us. we are,

Fraternally yours,
Gust. Norgren, Peresident.
H. S. Whiteman, Secretary.

We extend our heartfelt and sincere thanks to each and every local, that has rendered us any assistance in the past, and also to President John Mitchell of the U. M. W. of A. for a generous donation of fifty dollars sent us.

THE OUT OF WORK

The Capitalist System Requires a Vast Army of Unemployed.

The laboring population produces along with the accumulation of capital produced by it, the means by which itself is made relatively supefluous—is turned into a relative surplus-population—and it does this to an always increasing extent. This is a law of population peculiar to the capitalist mode of production; and, in fact, every special historic mode of production has its own special laws of poulation, historically laid within its limits alone. An abstract law of populataion exists for plants and animals only, and only in so far as man has not interfered with them.

But, if a surplus laboring population is a necessary product of accumulation or of the development of wealth on a capitalist basis, this surplus population becofes conversely, the lever of capitalistic accumulation; nay, a condition of existence of the capitalistic mode of production. In forms a disposable industrial reserve army (the unemployed) that belongs to capital puite as absolutely as if the latter had bred it at its own cost. The mass of social wealth, overflowing with advance of accumulation, and transformable into additional capital, trusts itself franctically into old branches of production, whose market suddenly expands, or into newly-formed branches, such as railways, etc., the need for which grows out of the development of the old ones. In all such cases there must be the possibility of throwing great masses of men suddenly on the decisive points without injury to the scale of production in other spheres. Over-population supplies these masses.

Testimony of Capitalist Economists.

"Suppose," says H. Merivale, formerly Professor of Political Economy at Oxford, subsequently employed in the English Colonial office, "suppose that on the occasion of some of these crises, the nation were to rouse itself to the effort of getting rid by emigration of some hundreds of thousands of superfluous arms, what would be the consequence? That, at the first returning for labor, there would be a defficiency. However rapid reproduction may be, it takes at all events, the space of a generation to replace the loss of adult labor.. Now, the profits of our manufacturers depend mainly on the power of making use of the prosperous moment when demand is brisk, and thus compensating themesives for the interval during which it is slack. This power is secured to them only by the command of machinery and of manual labor. They must have hands ready by them, they must be able to increase the activity of their operations when required, and to slacken it again, according to the state of the market, or they can not possibly maintain the preeminence in the race of competition on which the wealth of the country is founded." Even Malthus recognizes over-populatioin as a necessity of modern fashion, he explains it by the absolute over-growth of the laboring population, not by their becoming reluctively supernumemerary. He says: "Prudential habits with regard to marriage, carried to a considerable extent among the laboring class of a country mainly depending upon manufactures and commerce might injure it........From the nature of a population, an increase of laborers cannot be brought into market in consequence of a particular demand till after the lapse of sixteen or eighteen years, and the conversion of revenue into capital—by saving—may take place much more rapidly; a country is always liable to an increase in the quantity of the funds for the maintenance of labor faster than the increase of population." After political economy has thus demonstrated the constant production of a relative surplus-population of laborers to be a necessity of capitalistic accumulation, she very aptly, in the guise of an old maid, puts in the mouth of her "beau ideal" of a capitalist the following words, addressed to those supernumeraists thrown on the street by their own creation of additional capital: "We manufacturers do what we can for you, whilst we are increasing that capital on which you must subsist, and you must do the rest by accomodating your numbers to the means of substistence."

Capitalist production can by no means content itself with the quantity of disposable labor-power which the natural increase of population yields. It requires for its free play an industrial reserve army independent of these natural limits.

The industrial reserve army, during the period of stagnation and average prosperity, weighs down the active labor-army; during the peroids of over-production and paroxysm, it holds its pretensions in check. Relative surplus-population is therefore the pivot upon which the law of demand and supply of labor works. In confines the field of action of this law within the limits absolutely convenient to the activity of exploitation and to the domination of capital.

Effrontery of Capitalist Apologists.

This is the place to return to one of the grand exploits of economic apologetics It will be remembered that if through the introduction of new, or the extension of old machinery a portion of variable capital is transformed into constant, the economic apologist interprets this operation, which "fixes" capital, by and by that very act sets laborers "free," in exactly the opposite way, pretending that it sets free capital from the laborers. Only now can one fully understand the effrontery of these apologists. What are set free are not only the laborers immediately turned out by the machines but also their future substitutes in the risng generation, and the addlitional contingent, that with the usual extension of trade on the old basis would be regularly absorbed. They are now all "set free," and every new bit of capital looking out for employment can dispose of them. Whether it attracts them or others, the effect on the general labor demand will be nil, if this capital is just sufficient to take out of the market as many laborers as the machine threw upon it. If it employs a smaller number that of the supernumeraries increases; if it employs a greater, the general demand for labor only increases to the extent of the excess of the employed over those "set free." The impulse that additional capital, seeking an outlet, would otherwise have given to the general demand for labor, is therefore in every case neutralized to the extent of the laborers thrown out of employment by the machine. That is to say, the mechanism of capitalistic production so manages matters that the absolute increase of capital is accompanied by no corresponding rise in the general demand for labor. And this the apologist calls a compensation for the misery, the sufferings, the possible death of the displaced laborers during the transition period that banishes them into the industial reserve army. The demand for labor is not identical with increase of capital, nor supply of labor with increase of the working class. It is not a case of two independent forces working on one another. Les des sont pipes. Capital works on both sides at the same time. If its accumulation, on the one hand, increases the demand for labor, it increases on the other the supply of laborers by the "setting free" of them, while at the same time the pressure of the unemployed compels those that are employed to furnish more labor, and therefore makes the supply of labor to a certain extent independent of the supply of laborers. The action of the law of supply and demand om labor on this basis competes.

The Despotism of Capital.

As soon, therefore, as the laborers learn the secert of how it came to pass that in the same measure as they work more, as they produce more wealth for others, and as the productive power of their labor increases, so in the same measure even their function as a means of the self-expansion of capital becomes more and more precarious for them; as soon as they discover that the degree of intensity of the competition among themselves depends wholly on the pressure of the relative surplus population; as soon as by trades' unions, etc., they try to organize a regular co-operation between employed and unemployed, in order to destroy or weaken the ruinous effects of this natural law of capitalistic production on their class, so soon capital and its sycophant, political economy, cry out at the infringement of the "eternal" and so to say "sacred" law of supply and demand. Every combination of employed and unemployed disturbs the "harmonious' action of this law. But, on the other hand, as soon as (in the colonies, e. g.,) adverse circumstances prevent the creation of an industrial reserve army, and, with it, the absolute dependence of the working class upon the captalist class, capital, along with its commonplace Sancho Panza, rebels against the "sacred" law of supply and demand, and tries to check its inconvenient action by forcible means and State interference.—Marx' "Capital."

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

For the week ending September 21st, 228 subs to the Weekly People, and 42 mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 270. This record is about the same as the previous week's and we shall expect it to keep up from now on. There is a lot of room for more names on the roll of honor. Every section should bunch its hits and show what can be done.

Those sending five or more subs were: Katz and Brooks, Binghamton, N. Y., 25; W. R. Fox, Cincinnati, 18; J. Easton, Eaglesville, Cal., 8; F. Bombach, Boston, Mass., 8; B. Hilbert Jr., Hamilton, O., 6; Scannel and Haupt, Brooklyn, N. Y., 5.

Prepaid cards sold: Detroit, Mich., $10; Allegheny County, Pa., $10.

Push the Party Press.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—The N. E. C. Sub-Committee at its meeting on September 21 decided that after that date letters on "As to the Situation in Colorado," must be limited to 200 words each. This does not apply to the articles already in hand. These are from C. C. C., Pleasantville, N. Y.; F. M., Toronto, Canada; Dr. J. D. De S., Ouray, Colo.; A. M., Rochester, N. Y.; G. W. B., Red Bluff, Cal.; O. M. J., Fruitvale Cal.; F. S. Los Angeles, Cal.

H. D. McC., LEOMINSTER, MASS.—No one claims that "the workingman pays no taxes." The claim is that the working class does not pay the taxes. A workingman may become a capitalist, yet the working class remains in wage slavery. And so, a very small number of workingmen may pay poll and property taxes, yet the working class as a whole will not be taxpayers. Few states have poll taxes; statistics show that the working class owns but four per cent of the wealth of the country; and that mainly in household and personal effects. The capitalist class pays the taxes out of the surplus values stolen from labor in the shop. Consequently, what concerns labor most vitally is not the question of taxation, but the abolition of capitalist robbery.

The value of labor depends upon supply and demand.

T. A., COLUMBUS, O.—In the war for independence and the abolition of slavery, force was a revolutionary factor. Its use was precipitated by the counter-revolution of George the Third and the slave-holding oligarchy, against independence and emancipation. No Socialist who knows his Socialism will deny the value of force under certain conditions; conditions in which the reaction takes the initiative and thus stands condemned before the bar of mankind. The terroristic program now pursued in Russia, though formerly reprehensible, is at present universally approved. Why? Because it is evident that the Trepoffs make any other course impossible. We have not yet arrived at that pass here. Here we can educate, agitate and organize industrially to enforce our fiat at the ballot box when the capitalists attempt their little counter-revolution, as they surely will. Then we too will have to use force, and will be justified before mankind for doing so. Until then, to advocate force is to be premature and invite disaster. Educate, agitate and organize, politically and economically.

J. S., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—The so-called "labor administration" of San Francisco is notoriously a capitalist administration. Schmitz who heads it, is the creature of one of the Republican bosses, Ruef, who has always been for capitalism. Schmitz's whole activities have been directed to running labor's aspirations into the ground. Especially has this been the case since the earthquake. Since then his policy has been to keep wages down, while prices soar. He has broken the waterfront, carmen's and other strikes by using the police against them, in pursuit of his policy. He has been charged with using his office to advance his business connection with a whiskey company. This company may account for the large number of saloons in 'Frisco. To cap the climax, Schmitz is now on a three months' vacation, forced upon him because of his support of Gillette, the Southern Pacific Railroad candidate for governor. This was too much for even the labor fakirs of 'Frisco; so they drove him out temporarily, to the cry of "traitor." Schmitz's record shows him to be a fakir of fakirs.

J. A. McC., PITTSBURG, PA.—This office has a staff of four men under normal conditions. Since the departure of De Leon for the West, it has had a staff of three. From this you will at once see that, if the customary facility in the publication of articles is not evident, the fact is not remarkable. What is remarkable is that, under the circumstances, there isn't more delay.

M. M., DETROIT, MICH.—Your letter will be returned to you. It is too long, and already covered substantially by the communications from Ulbricht, Krotan and Sauter, which have been published.

J. W., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The question, "In case Haywood should be elected governor of Colorado while a prisoner will he be able to take his seat?" is one of those hypothetical questions upon which much conjecture may be spent without answering it. It all depends on conditions. Judging from present conditions, Haywood would not be able to take his seat; Alva Adams was elected governor while at liberty; and he wasn't able to achieve what the question asks Haywood to effect while a prisoner.

But, possibly, what you mean to ask is, will Haywood be ENTITLED to take his seat, if elected governor while a prisoner? Yes, he will be; he is a citizen of Colorado and, as such, is entitled to all the rights of citizenship, among them the right to hold office. The fact that he is in jail does not affect his status as a citizen, as the law holds a man innocent until proven guilty. This has not happened to Haywood, just yet. However, this is a question of law that the capitalist courts will settle. How they will likely do it, has been indicated in the preceding paragraph.

J. H., BALTIMORE, MD.—The Garment Workers' Union is represented in the Civic Federation by J. W. Sullivan, editor of the "Weekly Bulletin." So far as this office knows, the Capmakers' Union is not directly represented in the Civic Federation. It is indirectly, through affiliation with the A. F. of L., whose President, Gompers, is first vice-president, to Belmont, president of the Civic Federation.

R. R., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Of cartoons there cannot be too many. The Daily and Weekly People would like to reproduce all the good ones from Socialist sources brought to its attention with that object in view. But their financial resources are such that they are perforce compelled to limit themselves to the publication of the few original ones that grace their pages from time to time. Under the circumstances, your request cannot be granted.

FRIEND, OGDEN, UTAH—Platform received. Lack of space forbids its publication in any form.

S. F., CHICAGO, ILL.; G. W. T., NEWARK, N. J.; F. M., TORONTO, CANADA; A. H., ROCHESTER, N. Y.; F. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; G. W. B., RED BLUFF, CAL.; O. M., J., FRUITVALE, CAL.; E. H., BUFFALO, N. Y.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; FRIEND, CLEVELAND, O.; S. V. D., SEATTLE, WASH.; W. C., TACOMA, WASH.; B. S. F., CINCINNATI, O.; F. W. R., BUCKHANNON, VA.; J. H. A., LOUISVILLE, KY.; F. U., JERSEY CITY, N. J.; M. M., DETROIT, MICH.; C. H., ST. PAUL, MINN.—Matter received.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Seattle, Wash., comes to the fore again with another big order—450 pamphlets, they are certainly hustling out there. Other pamphlet orders were: I. W. W. Local 42, Los Angeles, Cal., 100; Section Hartford, Conn., 185; Stonington, Conn., 107; New Orleans, La., 107; Great Britain, 107; besides books and 72 emblem buttons; Rudolph Katz at Elmira, N. Y., 100 pamphlets; Vancouver, B. C., 70; Imperial, Pa., 50; Lowell, Mass., 46; Minneapolis, 43; Boston, 50; 5th and 7th A. D., N. Y. City, 100 (Italian); Branch III, Kings County, 35; Unity Club, 25.

Leaflets: St. Louis, Spokane, Allegheny County, Pa., and R. Katz, 1000 each; Evansville, Ind., 2000; 5th and 7th A. D., N. Y., 500 (Italian); Lowell, Mass., 500.

Book orders: Chicago, $20.75; Glasgow, $5; Dublin, Ireland, Marx Lithos. and books.

Hustle in orders for the leaflet: "Who Shall Control Industry." It is a four page leaflet and makes good propaganda. $2 per thousand.

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—IN THE—
UNITED STATES

By JUSTUS EBERT.

A pamphlet, which gives an historical glimpse of the development of the principles and spirit of American trades unionism, from the earliest times to the present day.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.
S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798 Dundas street. London Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the N. E. C. sub-committee was held on September 21, at 8 p. m. The following members were present: Crawford, Jacobson, Heyman, Schmidt, Moren, Teichlauf, Olpp. Absent with excuse: Katz, Gillhaus, Walsh. Without excuse: Coddington, Vaughan, Zolot, Anderson. Jacabson was elected Chairman and Moren Secretary. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The financial report showed receipts, $193.95, expenditures, $136.27.

F. Olpp, the newly elected member of the sub-committee was seated.

The Press committee reported progress. L. Abelson appeared on behalf of New York General committee to call attention to the fact that a seemingly exorbitant price is being charged for leaflets. It was referred to the Press Committee with the power to act.

Communications: From I. McClusky, Goldfield, Nev., application for membership-at-large. Accepted. From Section Portland, Ore., request for duplicate charter, its original charter having been destroyed by fire. Granted. Reports from Organizer Veal in Wisconsin and Gillhaus in Colo., show continued success and suggest immediate growth of the S. L. P. in those states.

Resolutions from members-at-large of Pueblo, Colo., on Colorado situation, were received and placed on file.

Resolutions from N. Y. General Committee asking N. E. C. sub-committee to act at once in clearing the way for the support of Haywood for Governor of Colorado by S. L. P. members. After discussion it was moved and seconded that the committee had no constitutional authority to take such action.

Resolution from Section Bisbee, Ariz., containing charges against the Editor of The People and requesting an investigation by the sub-committee, were received, moved and seconded to refer the charges to a special committee for investigation. Schmidt, Crawford and Teichlauf were elected to serve on this committee. From Acting Editor Justus Ebert, a request that action be taken regarding articles submitted on the Colorado situation. Lengthy articles dealing with this matter are piling up and if printed, other material must be excluded. It was moved and seconded to limit such discussions to 200 words each.

From the American Bureau of Industrial Research a request to place at their disposal, and for safe keeping, the valuable documents and other source materials contained in the office of the National Secretary and the Manager of the Labor News Co. Moved and seconded to turn over printed materials and such letters, manuscripts, and other matters illustrative of the history of the movement in its earlier stages.

From Frank Janke, a plan for raising funds for agitation. The plan was referred to the Press Committee.

The vote of the membership for National Secretary was then canvassed. Because of lack of interest on the part of many sections the vote was found to be very light. The count showed the following result:

Frank Bohn, 749; Fred Olpp, 87.

Bohn was declared elected.

Adjourned.

A. Moren, Secretary.
pro tem.

GENERAL AGITATION AND COLORADO DEFENSE FUND.

G. Forberg, Kearney, N. J.	$ 1.00
Birger Knutson, Jersey City, N. J.	1.00
A. Anderson, Brooklyn, N. Y...	1.00
David J. Moran, Pawtucket, R. I.	1.00
Henry M. DeVotie, Goldfield, Nev.	1.00
J. McCluskey, Goldfield, Nev....	5.00
Wm. J. Oberding, Goldfield, Nev.	5.00
Richard Holland, Providence, R. I.	.50
I. W. W. No. 39, Portsmouth Va. (collected by D. Munro)	9.75
Frank Hall, New Orleans, La...	.40
Holger Schmalfuss, Pittsfield, Mass.	1.00
C. Pollard, Phoenix, Ariz.	1.00
Wm. Lyman, Phoenix, Ariz.	1.00
F. Velarde, Phoenix, Ariz.	1.00
John Martin, New York City..	1.00
A. Behner, Cleveland, O.	1.00
F. W. Bosshord, Moorehead, Minn.	2.50
Frank Bohn (salary while in the employ of the I. W. W.)	6.00
Frank Linden, Providence, R. I.	1.00
John Begovich, San Pedro, Calif.	1.00
Sam Kubick, New York City ..	1.00
Tom Buckley, St. Louis, Mo. ..	2.00
A friend and sympathizer, St. Louis, Mo.	1.00
John Farrell, Lowell, Mass.	1.00
Monroe Fuller, Sherburne, N. Y.	.75
J. Naujokas, New York City ..	.75
John Burdet, Salt Lake City ...	2.00
E. D. Grant, Salt Lake City	5.00
James P. Erskine, Salt Lake City	1.00
Section Milwaukee, per Organizer Veal	10.00
Eugene Rooney, per Organizer Veal	1.00
F. W. Bosshord, Moorehead, Minn.	2.50
J. P. Haven, Globe, Ariz.	1.00
Chas. Nelson, Cleveland, O. ..	2.50
Fred Hoffman, Montrose, Colo...	3.00
J. C. Anderson, Lester, Wash...	5.00
Anton Vitak, Canton, O.	1.00
Collection, Montrose, Colo., per Organizer Gillhaus	2.00
Total	$84.80

Frank Bohn, National Secretary.

PARTY PRESS OPERATING FUND.

Section Minneapolis, Minn.	$ 17.75
F. Nagler, Springfield, Mass...	.50
20th A. D., N. Y., S. L. P.	1.00
Sec. Allegheny Co., Pa., J. Desmond, $5; R. McCurdy, $1; F. Uhl, $5; D. Gilchrist, $1; I. Shenkan, $1	13.00
Sec. Los Angeles, Cal., A. Wirtz, $2.75; W. R. Wyatt, $1; B. Jensen, $1; R. Konig, $1; H. Hansen, $2; A. Corker, $1; G. Anderson, 50c.; G. Edwards, $1; P. Petersen, $1; C. Olsen, 50c.; L. Haller, $1; P. Farrell, $1; A. Weinberg, 50c.	14.25
Washington State Ex. Com., S. L. P.	25.00
Sec. Seattle, Wash., A. Brearcliff, 50c.; S. Brearcliff, $1; F. Herz, $1; T. Sullivan, $1; F. Fagervahl, 50c.; G. P. Hanrahan, 50c.; B. Slack, 50c.; N. Luff, 50c.	5.50
Sec. Pittsfield, Mass.	5.00
Sec. Detroit, Mich., L. Cunningham, $1; F. Uhlman, 50c.; G. Tuchelski, 50c.; J. Noble, 50c.; J. Kortan, $1	3.50
Sec. Hoboken, N. J.	5.00
Sec. Kalamazoo, Mich., Comrade Larsen, $2; Comrade Dums, $1; A. Ohman, $1; H. Scholtz, $1, A. Louwet, 40c.; J. Hawkins, 50c.; A. Judeloitz, $1; H. Tryon, 25c.;	7.15
Section Salem, Mass., ...	6.00
Missouri State Ex. Com.	5.00
A. Steinhertz, N. Y. City	1.00
Total	$109.65
Previously acknowledged ...	153.87
Grand total	$263.52

NEW YORK STATE AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, September 22, the following contributions were received:

Schenectady: F. C. Schwier, 25c.; K. Georgewitch, 25c.....	$ .50
26 & 28 A. D., N. Y. per A. L. Zimmermann	1.30
Henry Grimberger, N. Y.	1.00
O. J. Hughes, Brooklyn	1.00
Section New York County, from: D. Rudnick, 25c.; 30 & 32 A. D., $5; 6 A. D., from U. S. Government Clerk, $1.50; 30 & 32 A. D., 75c.; R. Neissen, 50c.; 6 A. D., weekly collection, $1.25; 6 A. D., 25c.; M. Lederman per 6 A. D., $5; 6 A. D., from Dr. Schultz, $2	16.50
Jar. Simon, N. Y.	1.00
Scand. Section N. Y., weekly collection	2.00
French Branch, Section N. Y. County	1.00
Total	$ 24.30
Acknowledged on Sept. 15 ..	750.01
Grand total on Sept. 22 ...	$774.31

Henry Kuhn, Fin. Secy.-Treas.
New York State Executive Committee.

TOUR OF THOMAS H. JACKSON

New York Socialist Labor Party Candidate for Governor,

Troy; 24, Mechanicsville; 25, Fort Edward; 26, Glens Falls; 27, Sandy Hill; 28, Ticonderoga; 29-30, Albany.

October 1, Hudson; 2, Kingston; 3, Poughkeepsie; 4, Newburgh; 5-6, New York; 7, Brooklyn; 8, Yonkers; 9, Port Richmond; 10, Jamaica; 11, Middletown; 12, Port Jervis; 13-14, Binghamton.

The Sections, individual Comrades, friends and sympathizers, along the line of this tour, are earnestly requested to co-operate in making it a success.

New York State Executive Committee.

JACKSON IN ALBANY.

Thomas H. Jackson, Gubernational candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, will speak in Albany, Sunday, September 30, at Engineers Hall, 41 Hudson Ave., 2 p. m. sharp. Readers of the Weekly People and friends are invited to attend; also the general public.

I. W. W. CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 1.)

the World in convention assembled, send greetings and regrets that a capitalist conspiracy prevents your being with us in the greatest revolutionary working class convention ever held on the American continent, strictly in line with last year's convention.

Daniel De Leon, Vincent S. John, W. E. Trautman.

The message was ordered sent by the Convention.

In spite of the statement by McMullen that the movement west of the Mississippi would not stand for revolutionary tactics, Ryan and St. John, casting half the vote of the Mining Department continue supporting the progressive element from the East on all vital points. Also significant is it that Hazelwood, alternate to St. John, but now representing a small local is lined up with the revolutionists.

Fourth Day's Session.

Chicago, September 20.—The convention, still in committee of the whole, is considering the contest for seats of the illegally suspended transportation locals. At this hour the chances seem strongly in favor of the seating of the delegates from the locals. McCabe and Kohl practically admit all of the charges brought against them and offer no defense. General Secretary Trautmann made a thrilling speech in favor of the locals, in which he declared that if they were forced out he would go also. Delegate De Leon also spoke in favor of seating the men sent by the locals, and the trick to debar the locals was ruled out of order by Delegate Mahoney, the acting chairman.

The charges referred to in the report of Wednesday's session, which will probably result in the unseating of Frank McCabe as Executive Board member for the Transportation Department, and the disqualification of the whole department, are of a most serious nature, and if true, stamp the man as a gross fakir who has managed to fasten on the I. W. W. for a whole year for his own personal aggrandisement.

The charges were brought before the convention by delegates of four locals of the department, who alleged that they had been illegally expelled, and demanded seating.

As soon as the contest over the seating of the delegates of the locals of the so-called Metal and Machinery Department had been settled by their being seated, and their vote subtracted from that of the department delegate, who was also seated, according to motion by Daniel De Leon, John Riordan took up the case of the protested Transportation Department.

Riordan introduced resolutions setting forth that as the department had no legal right to a standing, as shown by its own records, that as its affairs had been conducted in flat defiance of the principles of the I. W. W.; and that its officers had even ignored the decisions of the Executive Board of the I. W. W., that therefore its delegate should not be recognized, that its representative on the Executive Board also be not recognized, and that all the delegates coming from locals of that department be seated.

Statements were made by representatives of four expelled locals, William Hickey, Pinkerton (a signer of the Manifesto), John Plummer, and F. Fitgerald, of San Antonio, Texas.

The statements combined were to the effect that McCabe, since forming the department, has waded through every revolutionary principle embodied in the organization, and, it is alleged, even gone as far as misappropriation of funds.

The trouble in the department started by the secretary-treasurer disagreeing with McCabe's czarism and fakirish behavior. McCabe then, in meeting of the E. B. of the department when there was no quorum present, had Hall's salary dispensed with, on apparently unfounded charges, thus trying to force his resignation. McCabe did not succeed, and the local of Hickey protested against McCabe's action, and asked an investigation. McCabe thereupon called a secret meeting of his E. B., leaving out those members opposed to him, and expelled the local making the protest, and all that seconded it. He also had L. M. Kohl elected to Hall's place as secretary-treasurer, and ordered all locals to transact business with him.

McCabe and Kohl even went so far as to declare that the local of Hammond, Indiana, had never been chartered and had no standing. In refutation, Plummer, of that local, produced the charter, with McCabe's own signature.

A copy of charges against McCabe, drawn up several months ago by General Secretary Trautmann, were read as evidence, after the anti-revolutionary element, headed by McCabe himself, had made a stiff fight to keep them from seeing daylight. The charges included overrulings of decisions, unconstitutional action, misappropriation of funds, and general conduct typical of the old-line labor fakir. McCabe is quoted as scoffing during the first week after last year's convention, at the motto: "Labor is entitled to all it produces," and swore he would cut his right arm off before he would wear a red button.

If the charges made against the man are true, he certainly is, as Trautmann's letters designated, a labor fakir of the most debased kind, and a crook.

Fifth Days' Session.

Chicago, September 21.—The transportation contests have been decided by the convention, the delegates from the locals being seated by the big vote of 379 to 246, which means the complete triumph of the constitutionalists. The constitutionalists are the revolutionists, the reactionists tried to smash the constitution.

The transportation case was reopened by McCabe, but his fresh testimony only served to hang him all the more surely. Delegate De Leon moved, that in the light of the new facts brought forth, all the contestants, who were in good standing at the time when the Hall-Kohle troubles began, should be seated in the convention. One Hahnneman, who, besides being a delegate, is here also as reporter for the Volkszeitung Corporation, and who is sending in falsified reports, and who is known in New York to have given information to the police against his own Socialist party, moved an amendment which would bar out all contestants. Hahnnemann cast a few obscure slurs at the Socialist Labor Party in the course of his speech.

Delegate Hazelwood of British Columbia, alternate for St. John, and himself a Socialist party man, made a rousing speech against the amendment, and the language of the mover. He vigorously condemned the attempt to divide the working class, and also condemned the two reactionists of the four delegates who represented the Mining Department. Tremendous applause greeted Hazelwood's remarks. The motion to seat the delegates from the transportation locals was then carried amid thunderous cheers. The votes of Delegates Vincent St. John and Albert Ryan, of the Miners, being cast with the majority. They were cheered to the echo as they voted. So also went the full vote of the Metal and Machinery workers.

The convention then, by unanimous vote, seated Kohl, as the delegate of the transportation department.

Yesterday's session was taken up with the continuation of the contesting Transportation Department, the convention adjourning at night without reaching any decision, but with an evident preponderance of sentiment in favor of seating the contestants, and also L. M. Kohl, the representative elected for the department, as was previously done with the Metal and Machinery Department. The part of the Riordan resolution, to dissolve the department, was dropped on motion by De Leon, as the convention, in committee of the whole on credentials, had no power to dissolve any department.

Fitzgerald of the suspended San Antonio local, opened the day by showing that the referendum on dissolution of the department as per instruction of the Executive Board of the I. W. W., had never been sent out by McCabe.

Cole, of Blue Island, showed that when McCabe suspended Local 1, McCabe, Goldsworthy and Kohl, all members of that local, remained on the executive board, and transferred themselves to another local in order to stay on.

While the Metal Department was up, Kirkpatrick had quoted Trautmann as saying "To hell with the constitution, the preamble is good enough for me." Cole showed that McCabe and the Department Executive Board, had been the first to say, by word and deed, "To hell with the constitution."

Hall, the deposed general secretary-treasurer of the department, stated that the department was only a paper organization, and showed that the locals had been illegally suspended, without trial and by a minority of the board. He showed that when the department was installed, it had but 2,087 members, only 1,100 of whom were in good standing, and only 300 of whom finally came into the I. W. W.

The contestants then called for Trautmann to take the floor.

Trautmann made an impassioned speech for the seating of the contestants. "This is a battle between the forces of progress and the tools of the master class in our own ranks," he said. "Upon the decision of this convention will depend whether corruption, graft and capitalist principle shall rule this organization or no. (Applause). The working class must not have its confidence in the industrial movement dashed. We must oust the instruments of capital.

"If these men go out, I go out with them," Trautmann continued. (Great applause). "No mercy should be shown those who betray the interest of their constituencies. Thousands and tens of thousands have protested against the victimizing of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. We must stand the same way for the rights of the commonest member of the organization."

From documentary evidence submitted by Trautmann, it is clear that there has been an organized attack by all fakirs and grafters who have crept into the I. W. W., centered upon Trautmann, to break his revolutionary spirit. Events are fast showing how far they failed. He showed how McCabe had by a false signature, poisoned his mind against Hall, the deposed secretary, and one of the framers of the manifesto, that McCabe had declared that the Chicago martyrs of 1887 deserved their death.

John Riordan, referred to by Trautmann as one of the best men in the labor movement, corroborated Trautmann's accusations against McCabe, and also in the matter of his ridiculing the I. W. W. motto, and threatening to slug Trautmann on opportunity.

President Sherman called Paul Augustine to the chair, and proceeded to tell how McCabe had ignored the recommendations of the General Executive Board.

The contestants rested their case, and McCabe took the floor in his own behalf. He spoke at great length, but declared he had nothing to urge in his defence. He admitted guilt on practically all the charges brought, with the exception of one trifling sum of 70 cents he was said to have stolen. He admitted that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance had done yeoman service in helping organize the I. W. W. but he tried to throw cold water on the revolutionary instinct of he convention by declaring "You can't frame a constitution to suit all the fanatic cranks." He finally signified his intention and willingness to step down and out of his office if requested. This ended the morning session.

The afternoon session began by Kohl, the illegally appointed successor to the illegally deposed Hall, taking the floor. He looked thoroughly sick of the part he had been made to play, and urged nothing in excuse or extenuation. Both McCabe and Kohl were then made the targets for numerous questions by delegates all over the hall, which brought out more damaging facts on the high-handed, anti-revolutionary and fakirish acts of McCabe, such as reporting 3,000 votes for his department on an I. W. W. referendum, giving instructions not to let Trautmann speak to a meeting of German switch-tenders, and running up bills which he knew could not be paid, and expected the general organization to stand for.

The case was then closed, and debate on the Riordan resolution begun. De Leon moved that it be divided into two:—1st Shall the contestants be seated, and 2nd Shall the contestee be seated, leaving the dissolution of the department to be dealt with by the convention after rising from committee of the whole. This was carried, and discussion on the first motion was taken up.

De Leon spoke in favor of seating. "The McCabes, who have crept into our organization," De Leon said, "and who have been smiting us with the mailed glove intended for our enemies, must be got rid of.

"In this case, contestants and contestee agree on all charges raised. Both agree that McCabe showed Trautmann a false signature purporting to be Hall's in order to get Trautmann's help in driving out Hall, who was too revolutionary for him. Both agree that there was no general vote on Hall's deposition, none on Kohl's election, that the Department officers acted in defiance of the Executive Board of the I. W. W.

"McCabe takes the stand of David C. Coates last year, that it will take 1,005 years to accomplish the revolution. Consequently he seeks only to feather his own nest, oblivious to the welfare of his members. We who believe that the present generation can solve the labor problem must see that the ways of Sammy Gompers do not go down in the I. W. W. We want no herd of sheep with a few official wool-shearers, but an enlightened, determined membership." (Applause.)

McDonald, one of the Mining Department delegates sought to block the seating of the contestants by offering an amendment that a committee be appointed to find out which of the contestants was in good standing and seat only those. As the contesting locals had refused to recognize the illegaly elected department secretary, Kohl, and had been forbidden to pay dues direct to the I. W. W., this would have the effect of cutting all their representation out. The motion was seconded by Hahnneman, of New York, but was ruled out of order by Mahoney, then in the chair. Six o'clock the time for adjournment having arrived, the matter was left pending at this point.

Fakirism Repudiated.

Chicago, Ill., September 21.—Word has been received by W. E. Trautmann, General Secretary of the I. W. W., that at the national convention of the Brewery Workers, held in Toronto last Saturday, had voted by a big majority to drop the cases of Kemper and Priesterbach against the Cleveland Arbeiter Zeitung an S. L. P. publication, and that the bill of these two men for legal expenses amounting to some $600, be repudiated. A lengthy telegram was also sent to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, in Ada County Jail.

Ratification Meeting

WORKINGMEN! A Meeting to Ratify the Nominations of the Candidates of the

OUR EMBLEM

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

WILL BE HELD AT

COOPER UNION

Saturday, October 6, at 8 o'clock P. M.

SPEAKERS:
THOMAS H. JACKSON,
CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.
Daniel DeLeon, Frank Bohn, James Connolly and James T. Hunter.

All Thinking Workingmen Should Attend

ACTIVITY

DISPLAYED IN MILWAUKEE ROUSES SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC IRE.

Socialist Labor Party Meetings Attacked and Disturbed by Followers of Berger —Results: Increased Interest and Membership—Bigger Halls Necessary.

Milwaukee, Wis., September 24.—Activity! On its wings things grow, become animated, and powerful. Slothfulness and indifference, touched by its magic wand, are forced to surrender. Activity! What it has done for the revolutionary movement in the world and especially here in Milwaukee needs no further comment, for those that have watched the steady but healthy growth of both the Industrial Workers of the World and Section Milwaukee of the Socialist Labor Party of late. To cite a few facts as to the growth of our principles—the financial, moral and the ever-increasing numerical strength given us—"Certainly wholly out of the ordinary are your street meetings," one might say. And true it is. A great many very successful open-air meetings have been held this summer. Heretofore little or no opposition was encountered from our opponents. But lately they, too, have become active—active at our meetings, they have tried repeatedly to break up our meetings or to molest the speakers, but just the contrary of their intention has taken place—our meetings become larger and more interesting since the Social Democrats showed their hand.

Secondly, the results of our activity have already at this date borne fruit; namely, our hall has become inadequate to seat even half of our present members. Just think of what will occur when our fall agitation commences! Therefore, Section Milwaukee at its last meeting resolved to rent the large hall upstairs for its business meetings; this is not a bad sign, is it? Great activity has been displayed by our comrades, hence, these satisfying results.

But ever greater activity can and must be exercised, that the results may yet be greater.

Comrade Minckly has been appointed organizer for Section Milwaukee. Minckley is a hustler.

Members and friends of the Socialist Labor Party in the State of Wisconsin, who are willing to assist us, but are unable to do so, may aid us financially. Send all contributions to our secretary, John Vierthaler, 340 Fifth street. Be active wherever you may live, in one way or other. For, touched by the magic wand of activity, slothfulness and indifference disappear; the world becomes active and animated, instead. Be active in behalf of the Industrial Workers of the World and the Socialist Labor Party.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee — Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Chicago, Ill., meets second and Fourth Wednesday in the month 8 p. m. at 155 E. Randolph st. 3rd floor.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every second and fourth Tuesday of month at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 8 P. M.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every first and third Monday of each month, 8 p. m., at Smith's Hall, 21st and Franklin ave., 3rd floor.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., 1339 Walnut street, General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8, 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.,—J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 217 Front avenue. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning 11 a. m.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

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